

PERIODICAL

The

AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



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PETERS BELTED BULLET

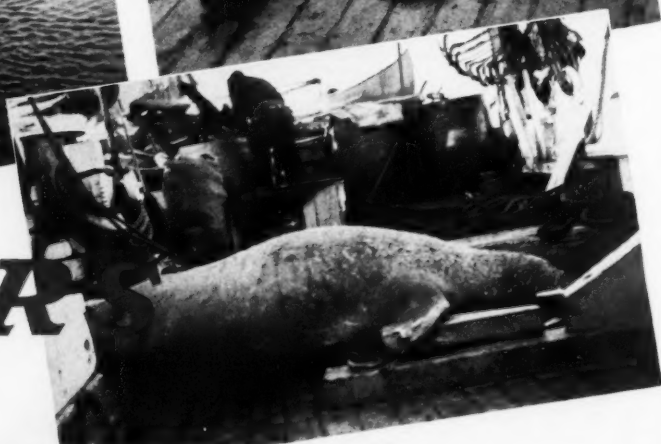
in the Arctic

● Extracts from letter of L. R. WYCKOFF, Manasquan, N. J., Asst. Photographer of the "GREENLAND WEST COAST ARCTIC EXPEDITION, U. S. A. 1935"

"JUST returned from the Far North (Latitude 78.20 N.) and no doubt was the first to use your .30/06 225 grain belted bullet on the heavy game of the Arctic. Tried on polar bears and found very satisfactory. Those big bears take a lot of punishment when on the ice and the bullets appeared at their best at ranges over 200 yards. Not a bear was lost regardless of where struck even at the longer ranges.

"They were also tried on narwhals. So far as known, no white man has ever taken any of these specimens. The first shot entered the neck. Thickness of neck at point of impact 25½ inches. Range about 30 feet. Went half way through. Second shot in the head, three-fourths of the way through. Thickness of head 20½ inches. Range about 15 feet. Weight 1100 to 1200 pounds. The shot in the head killed instantly. Narwhal specimens obtained for the Field Museum of Chicago.

"They were also tried on walrus. One shot through the necks killed instantly. These bullets acted perfectly. Thickness of neck at point of impact 26¼ inches. Weight 1400 to 1600 pounds. Range about 60 yards." PETERS CARTRIDGE DIVISION, Remington Arms Co., Inc., Dept. K-26, Bridgeport, Conn.



PETERS

DU PONT

The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 83, No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1935

N. R. A. SERVICE

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION: Looks after the interests of the shooters in Congress and State Legislatures, carries on the organized fight against unsound anti-gun laws, encourages legislation for the aid of civilian rifle practice and assists members to obtain permits to carry firearms to and from a range in states requiring such permits.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN: This magazine is the official monthly publication of the N. R. A., and as such is "The Voice of the N. R. A." Non-political and non-sectarian in policy and free from commercial domination, it can and does speak freely, frankly and with authority on all shooting matters.

TECHNICAL DIVISION: Helps members with their personal shooting problems, reports in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* each month practical tests and critical examinations of new guns and equipment, and gives by personal letter advice on the selection of the right gun for a specific purpose, reloading, restocking, etc.

CLUB SERVICE DIVISION: Assists shooters in organizing local rifle and pistol clubs, furnishes detailed diagrams for the construction of regulation indoor and outdoor ranges, suggests a varied program and competition to keep up the interest of members, and generally assists affiliated units by passing along the successful experiences and ideas of other clubs.

MEMBERSHIP EXTENSION: Operates as a service division by furnishing members with sales literature and printed information so that they may explain to fellow sportsmen the value and benefits of N. R. A. membership and, moreover, because increased membership means an extension of N. R. A. service, it serves to benefit members in this way.

COMPETITIONS DIVISION: Conducts a year-round program of home-range matches in which members may win distinctive medals while practicing at home with rifle and pistol, aids state associations and civilian clubs in planning and conducting regional, state and local shooting matches, and gives members helpful personal advice on their individual target-shooting problems.

JUNIOR DIVISION: Provides individual and club memberships for junior shooters, boys and girls alike; conducts a year-round program of competitive and qualification shooting, and teaches Young America how to handle firearms safely and properly. No father should hesitate to support its good work.

POLICE DIVISION: Assists police departments in marksmanship training of their officers. Through the Association's far-flung contact and with the aid of experienced hands to carry on the work, this division is performing a public service which warrants the support of every good citizen.

PUBLICITY DIVISION: Endeavors to educate the American public through the public press to the fact that the man who likes to shoot is not a criminal and, although its services are intangible in character, it represents an important chain in the campaign "to make America, once again, a Nation of Riflemen."

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Courtesy G. H. Grant, Alamogordo, New Mexico. Picture shows Mr. Grant at left, with Carroll Woods, famous hunter, guide, and rifleman.

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POWDER SMOKE

Ostrich Heads in Ethiopian Sand

ORNITHOLOGISTS deny that the ostrich is so dumb as to bore his head into the sand and then feel completely hidden and perfectly safe even though the rest of his ungainly bulk remains exposed to the attack of enemies. Truthful or not, the expression "like an ostrich with its head in a hole" still remains a popular simile to indicate a false sense of security.

There is danger to America in the apparent number of ostriches in this country who are burying their heads in the sands of so-called "neutrality" in the Ethiopian affair. The danger would not be so great if our ostriches were limited to Washington. An awakened popular sentiment would serve the purpose of a resounding "thwack" just below the plumes, and would jerk official heads out of the sand for a look at what is really going on. The real danger lies in the great number of well-meaning people, including civic, educational, and church leaders, and even newspaper editors, who have buried their heads in the sands of the Neutrality Act and now feel that the United States is safe from any possibility of being "dragged into a foreign war." Soon the conclusion will be drawn that since we cannot get into a foreign war, and since no one is in a position to attack us on our own mainland, the United States need no longer "waste money" on the job of keeping its national defense up to date.

This angle will first be evident when Congress convenes in January. Unless enough ostriches get their heads out of the sand before that time, efforts to improve our land, sea, and air forces will be obstructed; efforts to increase appropriations for civilian rifle practice and for the National Matches will be handi-

capped by the waving plumes of the simple-minded birds whose heads are safely buried in the sands of the Neutrality Act, and the recent neutrality proclamation.

We have proclaimed ourselves "neutral" because certain arms and ammunition may not be shipped to certain belligerents. We may still ship all the cotton, wheat, copper, oil, automobiles, beef, that we are able to dispose of. None of the nations involved *needs* arms or ammunition from America, but no nation at war can long exist without those things that we still permit to be shipped—not only *permit*, but tacitly *encourage* our people to ship!

Why this head-in-the-sand neutrality? Is it because there are only a few voters employed in arms plants but many millions on the farms and in the cotton, steel, and automobile factories? Can it be that our proudly-displayed banner of "neutrality" is just a grand-stand play to the wives and mothers (who also vote)?

The riflemen of this country will stand firmly behind *real* neutrality or anything else that will help to keep this nation honorably at peace with all the world; and no other group is so personally interested in maintaining the peace. But if the waving and dangerously-exposed ostrich plumes of our present head-in-the-sand neutrality serve as a cloak for the operations of those who are intent upon tearing down our national-defense plan, the riflemen should and must demand that we have a *real* neutrality, that will at least go a little way along the road toward keeping us out of trouble.

Meanwhile, real neutrality or no neutrality, let the appropriations for the national defense be adequate; and see to it that the civilian rifleman is remembered.

The **AMERICAN RIFLEMAN**

NOVEMBER, 1935

An Introduction to Reloading

By TOWNSEND WHELEN

Part I: GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

THE young man who gets interested in rifles and rifle-shooting, and who joins the National Rifle Association, sooner or later asks certain questions relative to reloading or hand-loading ammunition. Is reloading practical? Does it pay? Is it economical? Many detailed questions about reloading are also asked by those just beginning to reload, or considering doing so.

Now, it is not the purpose of this series of articles to *teach* reloading, for there is not scope enough for this in any ordinary series of articles. Reloading must be learned from one of the good books devoted to the subject, together with the practical application, with the tools themselves, of what the books have taught; and final proof of the pudding by the actual firing of the loaded cartridges in the gun. Rather, these articles are intended to serve as an introduction to the subject of reloading, and to show the beginner how to get started right, how to progress toward success, and incidentally, how to begin and proceed without wasting time or money. Probably the best approach to the subject will be by answering the questions referred to above.

Is reloading practical? It is entirely practical to reload or handload almost all of the center-fire cartridges for almost all calibers of rifles, revolvers, pistols, and shotguns. Reloading has been done in an entirely safe and satisfactory manner ever since center-fire breech-loading firearms were first produced. Colonel Pickett, of grizzly bear fame, reloaded the cartridges for his Sharps rifle in his camps in the Rockies seventy-three years ago, and experimented in the killing power on grizzlies of his various loadings a day or two after he reloaded the cartridges. From the Civil War until about 1890 it was very unusual for anyone not to buy reloading tools when he bought his rifle. Thousands of persons have reloaded their cartridges since those days, and more shooters are reloading now than ever before. I have never heard of an accident occurring where proper instructions were followed. But I wish to caution the beginner that special knowledge and information are absolutely necessary for safe and satisfactory reloading. You cannot expect to buy a tool or two on the advice of a salesman, or the memory of some short article you read in some magazine, and without further study or instructions start in to reload. You will not be successful, and you will probably have a serious accident. But if you are by nature careful, and can pay attention to small details, you can learn to reload by studying the subject in your own home in four or five

evenings. Then when you come to apply your knowledge with the proper tools, all will be perfectly simple. Practically all reloaders are self-taught: they all learned in this way with no one to teach them but the instruction books. I learned in this way myself, and so did every other reloader I know; and we were successful from almost the very beginning. All the necessary information is contained in two small paper-covered handbooks,* a careful study of which is absolutely necessary. This series of articles is only an introduction to these handbooks, and must be regarded as nothing more. It will take you about four evenings to become familiar with the subject as set forth in the handbooks, after which you can go right ahead and reload ammunition with confidence and success. There is nothing difficult about it.

While the two handbooks give all the detailed information that is necessary, it has been my experience that most shooters need a short introduction to the handbooks; need, strange to say, to be told that what the handbooks say is true; and finally need some concrete illustrations and elaborations to enable them to start out with perfect confidence, assured that they are not wasting time and money, or risking their precious hides. You should study these articles in connection with the handbooks. If you are a beginner there will be a good deal that I shall say to you that you will not understand until you have read the handbooks, and perhaps the reloading tool catalogues also; therefore get these at once.

Does reloading pay? This is a matter of opinion. I think that there is nothing like reloading to make a shooter fully acquainted with the ballistics and possibilities of his rifle; and that if a shooter desires to learn the game thoroughly he ought to go in for reloading. You will learn the difference between the various types and kinds of ammunition, what each is best suited for, what the various rifles using different cartridges are best suited for, and what is possible and not possible in your own particular arm. Let us say that you own a high-power rifle, .25 or .30 caliber. The only ammunition you can get on the market for it is of a type suitable only for big-game shooting. But, having fired some

(Continued on page 21)

* *Ideal Handbook*, published by Lyman Gun Sight Corporation, Middlefield, Conn., price 50 cents. *Belding & Mull Handbook*, published by Belding & Mull, Phillipsburg, Pa., price 25 cents. Both are necessary, and are applicable to all makes of tools.

The Final Week of Perry

By KENDRICK SCOFIELD

ONE hundred and thirteen teams competing upon a mile-long firing line in a veritable Battle of Giants; sixteen hundred marksmen striving for honors in the National Individual; four American International Small-Bore teams victorious over Britain and Germany—all these placed a capsheaf of success upon the Camp Perry of 1935.

In point of numbers, these contests were the largest of their long line. In point of accurate shooting, the standards set this year are exceptionally high. In point of range accommodation and operation, however, the attending riflemen felt that there was considerable to be desired. But since attendance and high quality of marksmanship are the essentials of the National Matches, and as the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice has already started ironing out the range difficulties which were caused principally by a lack of man-power and an easily remedied topographical condition, the success of the 1935 Matches may not be questioned.

The Marines again emerged with highest honors from the big Team Match. They handily outdistanced their most dangerous Service rivals by piling up a score of 2816 points over the 2754 of the Engineers, and the 2750 of the Infantry. But after all, it is not surprising that Service teams should "win, place and show" in the big race. It is their business to know how to shoot. Their training is for all practical purposes, continuous. And so, giving all credit to the straight-shooting Leather-necks for having so magnificently upheld the traditions of their Corps, let us glance at fourth place in the list, where a surprisingly significant achievement is recorded. There, close upon the heels of the Service Teams, are the California Civilians, with a score of 2747 points.

Picking the four high scores to pieces reveals some interesting facts concerning the shooting of the Californians. Of course, the Marines remain in a class by themselves,—62 points better than the runner-up. But second, third, and fourth places are separated by only 7 points, and comparison of these scores, two of which were made by Service teams, adds greatly to the prestige of the civilians. Man for man, the Engineers, in second place, outshot the Californians by only 7/100 point, and the Infantry by only 3/100 point. Also, this team of civilians placed higher than the Coast Guard, the Cavalry, or any National Guard team, thereby acquiring the right to hang a scalp upon the Hilton Trophy.

The National Individual Match, by reason of tricky conditions of wind and

light, was a disappointment so far as sensational scores are concerned, although the results may be taken as being thoroughly consistent with the weather. It was won by Sgt. Claude N. Harris, U. S. M. C., with a score of 239. The effect of the adverse wind on this event may be measured by the fact that in the National Team Match over the same course, Harris, a member of the Marine squad, scored 288, or 49 additional points.

The Herrick Trophy Match, fired at the longer ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000 yards immediately before the start of the National Matches, drew a field of 71 teams and developed into a race between the Marines who won with a score of 1380, and the Coast Guard who finished 7 points lower.

A dark-horse race with a "Garrison Finish" was the highlight of the National Pistol Team Match. Three teams finished neck and neck, with identical totals, so that it was necessary to invoke the tie rules to decide the victors. This event afforded the closest and keenest competition of the National series.

The Police School and the preceding N. R. A. matches had met with such enthusiasm that the entry lists in the Government competitions were unusually large, 43 teams of 5 men each having signed for the team match, and 582 handgun shots for the National Individual Pistol Match. This latter event was taken by Lieut. R. D. Boerem of the Michigan National Guard, with a score of 273, the runners-up being John G. Cochrane of the Illinois Civilians with 271, and Sgt. Brook E. Clements, U. S. M. C., with 268. Early in the team event, five of the 43 squads locked horns in a hotly-contested struggle, and when the 50-yard Slow-Fire stage had ended the U. S. Border Patrol stood well in front of the field with 397 points; the First Los Angeles Police second with 384; the Cavalry third with 382; the Second Los Angeles Police fourth with 373, and the Marines trailing in fifth place, twenty-six points behind the leader, with a score of 371.

The Timed-Fire at 25 yards, however, shuffled the teams into vastly different positions. The Border Patrol, with 449 points added to their excellent Slow-Fire score held the lead, while the Second Los Angeles Police went from fourth to second place on a high stage score of 461, shoving their companion team into third place, the Cavalry into fourth place, and the Marines still trailing at the end of the list. The standing at this point was: Border Patrol, 846; Second Los Angeles, 834; First Los

Angeles, 829; Cavalry, 827, and Marines, 820.

Rapid-Fire at 25 yards—and two poor strings sent the Border Patrol toppling with a stage total of only 405. A low string of 76, and the Second Los Angeles Team lost its hold on second place, leaving the way open to the field; and the Marines started through, followed closely by the First Los Angeles Team. A stage total of 434 at Rapid-Fire ran the Leather-necks' final score to 1254 points; and, while the 425 the First Los Angeles scored tied the total, the Marines still outranked them. The Second Los Angeles team recording 420, also tied the total, but was forced into third place, with the Border Patrol finishing fourth with 1251 points, and the Cavalry fifth with 1235.

The small-bore matches with the British and Germans commanded the interest of the shooters during the last week-end of the big shoot. Today the small-bore clan in this country have brought the art of the .22 to such perfection that our teams are victorious in the majority of international contests. In fact, so consistent have been our successes, that the very fact Britain enters against us year after year is a fine tribute to their sportsmanship.

While the keen enthusiasm, and tireless effort of American small-bore shots is largely responsible for the high standards of American scores, there is another factor which to a great extent enables the United States to put winners in the field. No gun will do its best with inconsistent ammunition, and for the past fifteen years each manufacturer has striven to improve his product so that, at comparative ranges, the erstwhile lowly .22—the "cat rifle" fodder of our boyhood days—is capable of accuracy as fine as that of high-powered Service and hunting loads.

The International Matches in which the small-bore was the arbiter, included the historic Dewar, wherein the British again failed to recapture the coveted silver cup; the R. W. S. Challenge Trophy; the Fidac or Interallied Small-Bore Rifle Team Match, and the International Railway-men's Match.

With the conditions of these matches in mind, the small-bore program of the N. R. A. had been so planned as to afford many events paralleling the courses of fire prescribed for these international affairs. This policy serves the double purpose of providing practice at these special ranges, and of providing "past performances" which are constantly consulted by the international team officials in selecting the men to try out for actual participation

in the international events. This system was again eminently successful, as the victories won in these events conclusively prove.

The 1935 International Match series on the Camp Perry small-bore range was inaugurated when the shooters representing the United States in the R. W. S. Trophy contest gathered on the firing line early Saturday morning, September 14th, just after sun-up. A predilection for sunrise shooting developed a year or two ago among the Dewar clan, upon the theory that wind conditions are likely to be most favorable at this hour. The plan was straightway adopted by other International teams, and, while it has proved largely satisfactory, it has been accompanied by a compensating handicap—at least at Camp Perry—where the rising sun casts shadows on the targets set for general south-to-north firing. September 14th had been selected as the date for both the R. W. S. and the Fidac matches, the schedule calling for the R. W. S. in the early morning and the Fidac in the late afternoon, this latter time being fixed for similar reasons to those recommending sun-up.

The R. W. S. Match in which teams of ten men each from Great Britain, Germany and the United States competed, each firing on its home range, calls for 40 shots per man on the special 50-meter target with any .22-caliber rifle. Weather conditions during the firing of this event, while not ideal, grew worse later in the day and justified the choice of Dr. Emmet Swanson, the Team Captain, of the sunrise hour in which to do the shooting. The firing of the record targets was hurried as much as possible, and the contest was finished well before 8 o'clock in the morning. The American team's score totalled 3951 points, an average of less than five points down per man, and good shooting at the 50-meter distance Patriquin went clean over the course, Samsøe was second with 399, and Canfield third with 398.

Due to some interference between the squadding of the .30-caliber matches for this day and for the Fidac Match, it was necessary to postpone the latter. While this was perhaps the most serious instance of squadding trouble, there were a sufficient number of other instances to warrant special care in the future to avoid them.

Of all the international small-bore matches, the one which most completely captures the interest and spurs the ambition of the .22-caliber marksman, is the Dewar. One of the oldest of the international series, it has followed so closely the growth of small-bore shooting, that the scores in the one are a measure of progress in the other. The shooting in the Dewar series has at all times been characterized by good sportsmanship, and the high standards set by the British and Canadian Dewar Teams has made it im-

perative that no second-raters or inconsistent performers win places on an American team. In the days before our participation in the R. W. S., the Fidac, and the Railwaymen's Matches, the Dewar stood alone in affording the ultimate small-bore honors. Consequently, to be one of the chosen twenty on a Dewar team is the ambition of every small-bore rifleman.

For a time after this match had been revived and made part of the regular N. R. A. program, the teams year after year consisted largely of the same old-timers and when a newcomer shot his way onto the squad it was food for comment. But this is no longer so. Each year brings a fresh crop of aspirants, and the older shots are constantly put to it to keep their laurels. This year especially is a case in point, for half of the team were new men on the Dewar list, and from their shooting came some of the highest individual scores.

The selection of the Dewar Team this year, as in the past, was based upon the scores made in the Dewar preliminary Match in which there were 375 entrants, plus the scores made in other events over the Dewar course. Upon the aggregate list, from which the team membership was finally chosen, the high twenty men had averaged 995.5 x 1000, thus assuring at least a consistent performance from the American team.

Following the established custom of sunrise shooting, Homer Jacobs, the Team Captain, assembled the Dewar members on the range shortly after 5 o'clock, Sunday, September 15th, and by 6 o'clock, the light having grown sufficiently to define the targets, firing had begun.

In spite of the early hour, a surprisingly large gallery was on hand to witness the shooting, further testifying to the popularity of this event. And among them was Paddy O'Hare, who had this year been designated to act as British Representative during the Match.

Throughout the first relay, the conditions while not perfect, owing to a puffy wind, were fair, and for this reason, Captain Jacobs elected to shoot the 100-yard, and most difficult stage, first. That his judgment was justified appears from the targets made at this time which included seven clean scores by Woodworth, Schiller, Carlson, Hansche, Potter, Paugh, and Darkow, and gave the team a relay total of 1978 points. The second relay of targets at 100 yards, again recording seven possibles, in the aggregate did even better, adding 1982 points to the score for a total of 3960. Those going clean in this 10-shot string included Woodworth, Craven, Meister, Israelson, Carlson, Potter, and Swanson. With half of the match finished, Woodworth and Potter were clean for their twenty shots, and seven others had dropped only one point each.

Moving to the 50-yard stage, it was found that the conditions were growing

worse and that the rising sun shining directly across the line of fire cast deceptive and distorted shadows. Even so, in the first string at 50 yards, Craven, Hamby, Meister, Canfield, Barrett, Carlson, Hansche, Samsøe, Potter, Holcomb, Paugh, and Darkow—twelve of the twenty team members had made possibles; and the aggregate for that stage was 1989 points, making a total thus far of 5679. The final stage of the match recorded possibles for Woodworth, Loudon, Meister, Canfield, Israelson, Schiller, Barrett, Carlson, Hansche, Potter, and Darkow, and added 1987 points to the score for a match total of 7936 points. This total by no means equalled the record made by last year's United States Dewar Team, but it was sufficient by 18 points to top the British 1935 score.

Camp Perry weather put on its smiling best for the 1935 National Team Match with warm days and a cloudless sky. But lest the competitors have too easy a time Lake Erie sent its usual vexatious winds.

The big team match is an event unto itself. In magnitude it is astounding as it moves slowly from short-range to mid-range to long-range, accompanied by the constant crackle of musketry. There is nothing intimate about the National Team Match as there is about the events on the small-bore. It is, rather, a precise, gigantic machine for grinding out scores and the spectator is all unaware of the minutiae of detail,—the dawn-to-dark labors of the range officers, the scores, the "sand rats" in the target pits, and the midnight oil that the statistical office burns—which goes into the staging of a big team event. But, handicapped as the range officials were by lack of personnel, the National Team Match rolled along smoothly throughout the final two days of the meeting.

In a way, it is unfair to many of the teams participating in the National Match to regard this contest as a single competition. It is true that the team making the high score wins the match and the famous "Dogs of War" trophy. But whatever the future may hold in the way of civilian, National Guard, Organized Reserve, or other teams strong enough to take the coveted first place from the Services, a trophy has been provided for every class of team participating. Under this system, while each team is firing for the winning score, it is automatically in competition in its own class. Under this rule the Hilton Trophy was awarded to the California Civilians; "The Soldier of Marathon" to the Washington National Guard; "The Minute Man" to the Seventh Corps Area R. O. T. C., and the Pershing Gold Medal to Sergt. John J. Berish of the Engineers, for high score over the course.

(Pictures on two following pages; text continued on page 24)

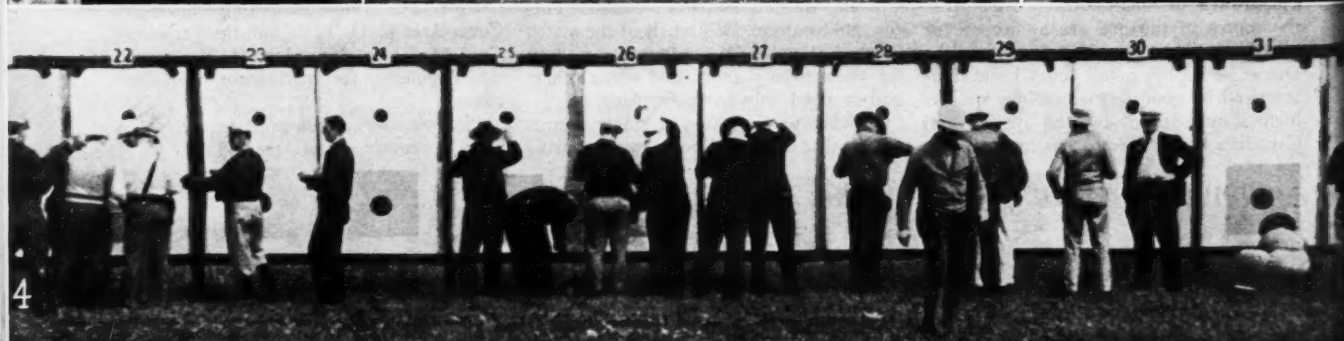
Typical Scenes at Perry

1. A TYPICAL RANGE OFFICER, MAJ. GEORGE B. NORRIS
2. FIRST INSTRUCTION IN SIGHTING AT THE SMALL ARMS FIRING SCHOOL
3. THE AIMING DISC
4. STUDENTS OF THE PISTOL SCHOOL INSPECTING THEIR TARGETS
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21. WATCHING FOR A "10" IN THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL PISTOL MATCH
22. THE MOVING SCORE-BOARD FOR THE NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH



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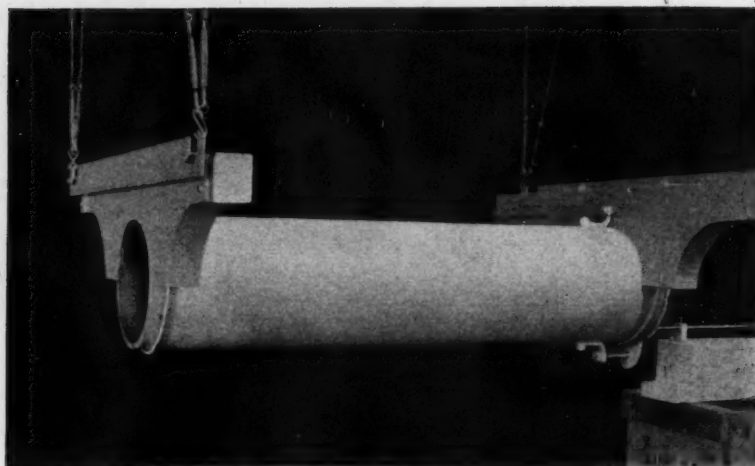
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A VIEW OF THE CHRONOGRAPH SHOWING THE OPEN FORWARD END

A Chronograph for the Handloader

By PAUL GREIG

IN VIEW of the difficulty and uncertainty involved in estimating velocities of hand-loaded ammunition, it is incredible that more amateur effort has not been devoted to the employment of some practical means of measuring bullet speeds. What with the progressive development of tools and components, and the unprecedented opportunity for worthwhile experimentation, there is abundant reason why no serious handloader should be content to remain in ignorance of his velocities, or to rely upon sheer guesswork.

In putting it thus bluntly I do not mean to disparage the practical value of such references as our handbooks on loading and the leaflets of powder companies, for no doubt they serve a useful purpose. It is simply recognized that they are neither adequate guides, nor infallible. They do not list a sufficient variety of loads, they are often contradictory, and they do not begin to predict the effect upon velocity of such variables as the weight, diameter, bearing-length, and hardness of bullet; barrel length, loading density, type of primer, and so on. In addition, it is *sometimes* possible to exceed so-called maximum charges with perfect safety, in which case all references are straightway left behind.

The key to the whole matter is perhaps contained in the following quotation from a duPont booklet: "Pressures vary to such a great extent between components of different makes that it would be

of no assistance nor would it serve as a guide to loading to include them here." If pressures vary, so will velocities.

In this article I shall attempt to describe and explain the use of a simple apparatus which represents, I believe, the most practical solution to the problem of velocity measurement. I refer to the ballistic pendulum. This most interesting and venerable instrument—the "daddy," so to say, of all chronographs—was invented about two hundred years ago by the Englishman, Benjamin Robins. A modern and highly efficient modification of his ancient device is quite easy to construct, and the principles underlying its operation are likewise easy to understand.

The basic theory is that the weight of the pendulum multiplied by the velocity of the pendulum is equal to the weight of the bullet multiplied by the velocity of the bullet. When the bob is struck by the bullet it of course swings backward and upward, and if we know the length of its suspension and the distance of its backward swing, we can compute by trigonometry the height to which it rises. If, in turn, we know how high it rises, we can calculate the velocity it acquires on its downward swing.

All this is greatly simplified by the use of formulas, of which there are several. The easiest to use is probably that of Fremantle, and it is this one that I shall presently give. The pendulum shown here is adapted from one described in the British Textbook of Small Arms, and used

by the British during the war and at the present time. I think, however, that my device is an improvement on this one in several particulars, perhaps most notably in the arrangement of knife-edges to reduce friction.

"One picture," says a Chinese proverb, "is worth ten thousand words"; and I shall therefore depend upon illustrations of the pendulum to convey the clearest idea of its construction. The body is formed of a piece of 6-inch iron pipe 30 inches long, obtained from the scrap heap of a nearby oil field. The yokes are of 2" x 6" material, about 26 inches long. I suggest that these be cut on a bandsaw; and to obtain symmetry, use the first piece cut out as a pattern by which to mark the other cuts. The plate closing the rear of the pipe is of plow steel, and was cut out very easily with a torch. The method of its attachment is plainly shown in the photographs.

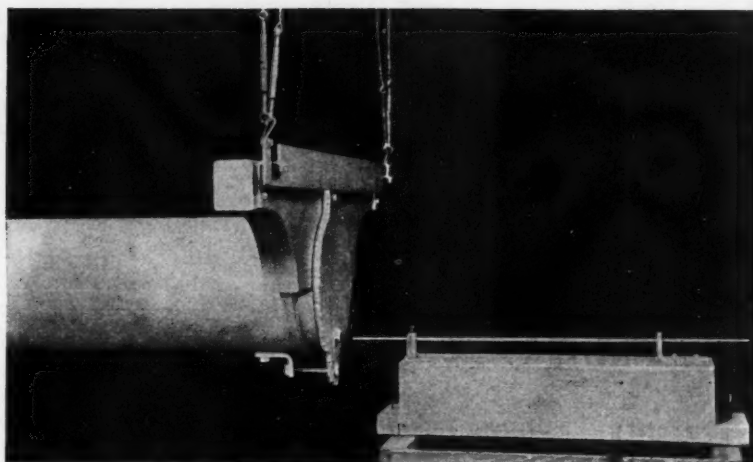
Very satisfactory knife-edges are made of strips of iron $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch thick by about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. A square notch is cut near each end of a strip, and the bottom of the notch filed to an edge, using a short bevel so that the edge will be strong. Holes are drilled in the ends of the strips to serve as points of attachment for the wires. Any small, non-stretching wire will do, although piano wire would doubtless be the best. I regard turnbuckles as a necessity, since it would be very difficult to level the pendulum without them.

The pendulum, it must be added, is also suspended from knife edges at the top, these being identical with the ones at the bottom. The brackets supporting the edges at the top are made of iron strips one inch wide and about a foot long, one end being bent to form a hook or depression for the edge to rest in, and the other end secured by a small bolt to a two-by-four attached to the ceiling. Another bolt passes through the strip near the hook, with the nut downward so that this end of the strip can be readily adjusted up or down. It then becomes a simple matter to place all four points of suspension in the same level, using a spirit level.

Only two boards need be nailed to the ceiling, for a bracket can be placed at each end of the same board. The boards of course run in the same direction as the pendulum swings, and the distance from one knife-edge strip to the other at the top must be the same as the corresponding distance at the bottom; otherwise we will not have a true pendulum. An idea how the knife-edges are arranged at the top can be had by turning the photographs upside down.

A rod of duralumin 3/16-inch in diameter is employed to record the backward swing of the bob, this material being chosen for its lightness and consequent minimum resistance to movement. A short length of brazing rod 1/8-inch in diameter would do as well. Note that the front bearing for the rod is fitted with a set-screw to lock the rod in place when a measurement is being taken. The bearings are "home-made," and will be an easy job for anyone with access to files, hacksaws, drills, etc.

Only one thing more is needed to complete our equipment, and this is a rest that will serve to maintain the axis of the gun's bore on the same level as the point of impact on the bob, which will be the center of the iron pipe. For this it will suffice to cut a notch in the end of a board, pad it with some soft material, and nail the board to a box in an upright position. Care must be taken to place the box so that the path of the bullet will be



REAR END OF CHRONOGRAPH, SHOWING RECORDING-ROD

directly in line with the swing of the bob, —otherwise a portion of the bullet's energy will be expended in pushing the pendulum sideways instead of straight back, and less than actual velocity will be recorded.

Assuming that we are done with the work of construction, let us fill the body of the pendulum with sawdust dampened lightly with clean lubricating oil, and tamp it down tightly with a broomstick. The sawdust stops or slows down pistol bullets before they strike the end plate, so that there are no rebounding bullet fragments to produce an error in the reading. For a high-power rifle, sand should be used, both to stop the bullets and to increase the weight of the bob. A round, slightly oversize piece of cardboard, perhaps with an aiming-point in the center, is pushed into the pipe to confine the sawdust, and the pendulum, complete with the two bottom knife-edges and all turnbuckles (for these swing and rise with the pendulum) is carried to the local postoffice where there is a set of scales weighing to 100 pounds, by ounces. We find that the pendulum weighs, let us say 73 pounds, 5 ounces; the two knife-edge strips 2 pounds 13 ounces, and the eight turnbuckles, 5 ounces—a total of 76 pounds 7 ounces.

We are now ready to suspend the apparatus, and tune it for its initial test. The first thing is to adjust the upper brackets so that they are all in the same horizontal plane, using for the purpose a good spirit level. Then the four vertical wires are rigged between the upper and lower knife-edges, and the bob is lifted and set in position with its brackets or hooks resting upon the edges, as shown in the illustrations. It is now an easy matter to level the pendulum both fore-and-aft and laterally. If cross-wires are to be used we can add them at this time, but

care must be taken to give each buckle only one turn at a time, for it is very easy to twist the pendulum out of line by unequal tension on the diagonals. Standing in front of the pendulum, one can sight up and down the front vertical wires

and see that they are exactly parallel with the rear verticals. If they are not, the cross-wires are improperly adjusted. It is partly this likelihood of misalignment that leads me to believe that the apparatus would do very well without the cross-wires. They are useful only to prevent a sidewise movement of the bob, and there will be no such movement if the bullet is fired from the proper position.

The final touch is given by placing the recording rod, sliding free in its bearings, in position about 1/4-inch from the bolt-head in the end plate. It is a good idea to see that the surface of the bolt-head is exactly square across, and free from small irregularities. Stroke it a bit with a file if it is not right.

The load we shall use for our first test is one of my favorite heavies, and consists of 12.5 grains of No. 80 behind Lyman Bullet No. 429421, designed by Elmer Keith and weighing 246 grains. The primer is a Winchester nonmercuric, and the complete cartridge is assembled in a Pacific tool. The revolver is a Smith & Wesson Military Target, caliber .44 Special, 6 1/2-inch barrel.

With commendable foresight we have made a couple of reference marks on the floor so that our firing-rest can be positioned properly about 12 feet from, and directly in front of, the pendulum—just far enough away to obviate the effect of muzzle blast, and from this position a bullet is now fired into the center of the iron pipe, using a spot on the cardboard disc as an aiming point. After this it remains only to halt the swinging of the bob, tighten the set screw on the recording rod, and with an ordinary pair of inside calipers measure from the end of the rod to the bolt-head. Transferring this measurement to a steel mechanic's rule graduated in hundredths of an inch, or

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THE S. & W.
 .357 MAGNUM

The Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum

By ELMER KEITH

AS a result of the efforts of Mr. D. B. Wesson, the firm of Smith & Wesson recently brought out their most powerful revolver,—an arm designed for the heaviest possible loads in .38 or, actually, .357 caliber. This revolver is made up on their largest military frame, with barrels any length from 3½ to 8¾ inches. Target sights of different styles are supplied, and may be had in regular Patridge type, Patridge with McGivern or Call gold bead, or round rear notch with Paine, Sheard, or Marble bead front sight. The revolver can also be had with King sights, and these I consider about the best of all. The white-outlined rear sight, together with the ¼-inch long-range front sight I designed for them, is the finest combination I have thus far used. The barrel is fitted with a full-length finely-matted rib, this latter eliminating all glare and reflection. The top of the frame is also matted, and the rear face of the rear sight base is grooved, for the same purpose. The arm carries the encased ejector housing as found on the old Triple Lock and the later .38/44 Heavy Duty and Outdoorsman revolvers. Straps and trigger are grooved to prevent slipping. The Wesson grip-adapter is standard equipment; however, two grip screws are furnished with each arm so that it may be used with or without the adapter. This adapter puts more of the weight of the gun on the second finger where it should be, instead of on the trigger finger, and is a great aid to fine shooting. In self defense or military work the full grip of the arm would be better, in that it would be much harder for an adversary to wrest the gun from one's grasp.

Note: In this article Mr. Keith mentions certain powerful handloads he has assembled, and compares them with the factory-loaded .357 Magnum cartridge. We publish the article as written by Mr. Keith for the information it contains, but we wish it understood that we do not encourage or approve of handloaders exceeding established normal pressures for handgun ammunition.
 —Editor.

The cylinder is recessed for the shell-heads, as in the case of the K-22 revolver. Smith & Wesson were the pioneers in bringing out this feature in their excellent K-22 Model, and have now adopted it for the .357 Magnum. It is a very good feature, and will be appreciated particularly by handloaders, as it absolutely precludes the risk of injury to the shooter or a bystander from particles of flying brass in case the head of a shell cracks off or bursts. I once had the head of a .45 Colt black-powder cartridge to blow completely off, the escaping gas blowing the loading gate off my Colt Single Action and through my right forefinger, cutting it to the bone.

On account of the rib, the grip-adapter, and the recessed cylinder, this revolver is the heaviest of all the Smith & Wessons

for any given barrel-length. The weight with 8¾-inch barrel is 49 ounces, and with 6½-inch barrel it is 47 ounces. With 3½-inch barrel the gun weighs 44 ounces; these weights being without the adapter, which weighs 3 ounces. Distance between sights with 8¾-inch barrel is exactly 10 inches, permitting the use of this revolver in the U. S. R. A. any-revolver matches. The top of the hammer is completely checked, instead of just the tip. The sides of the hammer are grooved concentrically about the pivot point, possibly to reduce friction with the frame. The remainder of the gun is finished in typical Smith & Wesson blue. Stocks are of hard Circassian walnut of good figure, finely checkered.

The arm is chambered for the Winchester .357 Magnum cartridge, the shell of which is the same diameter as that of the .38 Special, but about ¼-inch longer; this to prevent putting the powerful Magnum shell in lighter arms chambered for the .38 Special cartridge. I personally believe the Smith & Wesson .38/44 Heavy Duty and Outdoorsman, and the Single Action Colt revolvers, would handle this Magnum ammunition if chambered for

it; however, I should not care to use much of it in any arm, regardless of weight, that did not have the cylinder base-pin locked at both ends, as I honestly believe it

**A FEW OF THE 125
 JACKS KILLED WITH
 THE .357 MAGNUM**

would soon shake the crane loose.

The cylinder is made from the finest heat-treated chrome-nickel steel, with all chambers given a high polish. The hammer and trigger are glass-hard, and the trig-



ger-pull should never change. The gun handles all .38 Special standard loads with equal accuracy as the powerful Magnum ammunition it is chambered for, and has two rear-sight blades, the lower one for the standard loads and the higher one for the Magnum cartridges; which is in agreement with the results of my tests of four years ago, when I found that any very heavy loads in either the .38 or .44 Special shot very much lower than did the standard loads.

When I wrote up the Smith & Wesson Outdoorsman for *Outdoor Life* some four years ago (the article not having as yet been published), I considered the Outdoorsman and the old Triple Lock Target Model to be the finest examples of revolver manufacture ever produced, and so expressed myself. This .357 Magnum is the first revolver produced since then that has retained all the good features of those two guns, in company with some very definite and useful improvements. All told, it is about the finest job of revolver manufacture that has come to my attention. And now let us look at this barrel-length business.

The gun sent me has the $8\frac{3}{4}$ -inch barrel, and feels and looks as long as a sleigh-track. For me at least it balances about the same as a 30-inch Springfield International rifle, and is about as handy in the field. It is O. K. for deliberate two-handed offhand shooting, or rest shooting with the gun held between the knees from a sitting position, with back and head-rest, as in ammunition testing. Also, some may like this length of barrel for deliberate slow-fire target shooting; though I do not. The arm does not balance for me, the muzzle being too heavy and producing a strain on the wrist which in turn induces a tremor for a long string of shots. I like the weight to lie more in the hand, and find that I can do better shooting with one hand with a barrel not over $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches, which is the length I should prefer for all-round game-shooting and long-range work with this arm. For quick-draw and aerial work I would choose a barrel-length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while for a concealed gun for very fast double-action self-defense work the $3\frac{1}{2}$ -inch barrel would be excellent. But I for one cannot see the $8\frac{3}{4}$ -inch barrel on any revolver. Carried on a belt it is so long that the end of the holster will rub and ride against the saddle skirts, and only the Berns-Martin type of speed holster will permit a quick draw with such a barrel-length.

The arm sent me was one



NED GIBBS IS 6 FEET 3 INCHES TALL AND CAN HANDLE THE LONG MAGNUM, BUT HE PREFERS LESS BARREL

of the first experimental models, and of course not the equal in some respects of the present factory output. It is fitted with plain black Patridge-type target sights $\frac{1}{10}$ -inch wide, which are not the best for game-shooting under all conditions. The trigger-pull on the regular output runs from $3\frac{3}{4}$ to 4 pounds, while this gun has about a 5-pound pull. And now we come to the .357 Magnum cartridge.

Some four years ago when Mr. Wesson first brought out the Outdoorsman .38/44 revolver, and Remington produced the cartridge, I tried to get Remington, Western, or Peters to load in this cartridge my 160-grain hollow-point bullet; but to no avail. I had Mr. Frank Frisbie of Philadelphia (who by the way ordered the first mold for the Keith 160-grain hollow-point bullet from Lyman) cast and send to Mr. Wesson one hundred of these bullets for test. Wesson later had Frisbie send him another lot, and Remington loaded them for his and Major Hatcher's experiments.



Harold Croft of Philadelphia designed the proper-sized plug for this hollow-point mould, which brought the finished bullet to a weight of 160 grains. Mr. Wesson and Major Hatcher were both very enthusiastic over the results obtained with this Keith bullet, which later formed the basis for the experiments by Mr. Wesson and Winchester in developing the .357 Smith & Wesson Magnum cartridge. I designed the first of my bullets, in .44 Special caliber, in 1928, with a beveled crimping groove and with the forward band ahead of the crimp to help true up the cartridge in the cylinder and to cut down the length of bullet jump. I still prefer my own bullet to anything since brought out for my own use. However, when Winchester added $\frac{1}{10}$ -inch to the shell-length, they changed the shape of my bullet to one having three narrow lubrication grooves instead of one large one and one crimping groove. This to furnish lubricant the full length of the bearing surface of the bullet, to prevent possible leading. The length of the case then made

it necessary to crimp over the front shoulder of the bullet, so that the final form of the .357 S. & W. Magnum bullet is more nearly a duplicate of F. C. Ness' .45 Colt Bond bullet than it is of the 160-grain Keith bullet which was used in developing it. It still retains the same sharp shoulder on the front band, and the same general nose-shape, as on my bullet and that of F. C. Ness.

The bullet weighs 158 grains, and has a very slightly-concaved base—by no means a hollow base. The powder charge, which varies with different lots of powder, is approximately 15.4 grains of Hercules No. 2400, giving a muzzle velocity of 1518 foot-seconds. The cartridge shoots through mild steel plates; and it, and my heavy handloads with the same powder, were the first two cartridges to dent the back plate of my excellent Koehler bullet-stop and target-holder. Because of its velocity and the blunt shape of its point, the bullet upsets readily in flesh. The cartridge case is very thick and heavy, and has a cone-shaped powder space, the small end of course being to the rear, which leaves a very thick wall near the head of the

TESTING THE MAGNUM AT 500 YARDS

shell. Winchester does not recommend the reloading of this case, and to my notion the .38/44 case is a better one to reload.

I might mention that be-

fore receiving the S. & W. Magnum and ammunition, Cale Dickey and I had been experimenting with No. 2400 Hercules powder in the .38/44 and .44 Special cases, using the Keith hollow-point 160-grain .38-caliber and 235-grain Keith hollow-point .44-caliber bullets. We had worked up powder charges to 15 grains weight behind the .38-caliber bullet, and found that we had a very powerful and accurate load, and one in which the bullet expanded perfectly. In the .44 Special we went to 20 grains of powder. Later we cut the charges to 13.6 in the .38 and 18.5 in the .44 to get away from leading with the tin alloy we were using.

As the proof of all liquor is in the drinking, I decided to give both the new gun and its factory ammunition, as well as my own handloads, a thorough tryout on game before writing anything about the gun; and Dickey and I launched upon a three-day jack rabbit shoot in the Pahsimeroi Valley for the purpose of giving the works to this new arm and its load, and determining definitely if it were really a better killer on game than any other factory-loaded revolver or automatic pistol cartridge on the market. Also we wished to determine whether or not our reload with my hollow-point bullet was the equal in killing power of the Magnum cartridge; and the same with respect to our heavy handloaded 235-grain hollow-point .44 Special loads.

On the first day we killed 107 jack rabbits with sixguns, at ranges averaging better than 60 yards. I shot the Magnum almost exclusively, first with the Winchester factory cartridge, and then with our handload of 13.5 grains of No. 2400 Hercules and the 160-grain Keith hollow-point bullet. In the three days I killed around 125 John rabbits with this gun alone, twenty-five of them being at ranges of from 100 to 180 yards. All shooting was done offhand, but using both hands because this long gun did not balance right for one-hand use, at least with me. I was agreeably surprised at the power and range of the factory Magnum load. It was also wonderfully accurate, and I had no trouble in hitting jacks from the first. The bullet seemed to lift them up off the ground until only the hind toes touched; then they collapsed in a limp heap. Bullet holes at exit were usually 1½ inches in diameter, though sometimes larger. This was the first factory-loaded sixgun cartridge that I had ever used that would always kill these tough old black-tail jack rabbits cleanly with one shot. Many times I have watched them run from a few hundred yards to over a quarter of a mile after I had put a Remington .45 Colt black-powder load through them behind the shoulders. I shot around thirty of the jacks with the Magnum factory load before changing to my hollow-point hand-

load, the longest shot being at 137 yards I killed this fellow on the sixth shot, it taking five to cure me of holding up as much front sight as I had been in the habit of doing with all factory loads. I then switched to the handloads, and found that they apparently shot to exactly the same elevation. The Keith bullets being crimped in the crimp groove, the cartridge had a slightly greater overall length than the Winchester cartridge, the forward band of my bullet coming just about to the end of the Magnum chamber. We piled up on the ground, and hung up on a wire gate, about sixty rabbits that were killed with the Magnum, to photograph for this article; and we also took pictures of another pile of John rabbits killed with the same gun. Further than that we did not go, as we soon tired of packing a lot of heavy jack rabbits in the hot sun, just to photograph them.

After shooting a few jacks with our handloaded ammunition with hollow-point bullet, we saw that this was regularly tearing holes at exit that were at least twice the size of those made by the Magnum ammunition. As far as the Jack was concerned, both loads put him out instantly, but the Keith hollow-point bullet tore three-inch holes regularly on paunch or gut shots, and two-and-a-half-inch holes on lung shots; and when the head was struck, little of it remained. I have never found a finer or more accurate long-range sixgun combination for jack rabbit shooting than this Magnum and either the factory ammunition or my own handloaded cartridges. I soon began to feel that I could hit a jack regardless of the distance, and the twenty-five long shots I put down in my notebook ran as follows: one at 137 yards, six shots; one at 123 yards, one shot; two at 145 yards, four shots; one at 145 yards, one shot; one at 175 yards, three shots; one at 150 yards, three shots; one at 175 yards, one shot; one at 132 yards, one shot; one at 130 yards, one shot; one at 148 yards (head-shot), one shot; one at 130 yards, two shots; one at 160 yards, three shots; one at 100 yards, one shot; one at 112 yards, two hits out of three shots, first shot shattering hind legs; one jack at 101 yards, one shot; one at 100 yards, two shots; another at 101 yards, one shot; one at 180 yards, one shot; one at 104 yards, three shots; one at 110 yards, one shot; one at 117 yards, one shot; one at 100 yards, five shots; two at 113 yards with three shots. The last 24 of these jacks were killed with my hollow-point Keith bullet handloads and 13.5 grains of No. 2400 Hercules, and I have never fired a more accurate bullet or load from a sixgun. The others were killed with the factory ammunition. I would have shot more rabbits with the factory load, but I

had only a limited supply of this, and wished to save some of it for long-range tests.

At one time I killed a jack at 150 yards, another at 145, and another at 175 yards, without moving out of my tracks. Young Dickey had never before used a sixgun so extensively on game, and was having the time of his life with a pair of S. A. Colts; one a .44 Special and the other a 7½-inch .38 Special. He killed several jacks at ranges of from 75 to 86 yards, and I killed one more at 123 yards with his .44 Special.

There would often be a dozen rabbits within range at one time, and though they were very nervous and often on the move, some would always stop. We killed about the same number on each of the three days. I tried a few handloads with the same powder charge and a 152-grain Keith bullet with larger hollow point developed by Croft and Learned, but could not do as well with it over 100 yards as with the regular 160-grain bullet. It did not seem to tear any larger holes, either. The handload with 160-grain bullet proved very much more destructive on such game than the factory Magnum cartridge, but on larger game, where extreme penetration was needed, the factory load or my hollow-base 160-grain bullet would be better than a hollow-point bullet. I killed one small "half-pint" jack—which was what we called the young ones—running at 20 yards, clipped his head off with the Magnum load; and another with my handload at 40 yards, running, with a body shot.

By this time I had definitely decided that the Magnum .357 gun and load was a better killer than any other factory load I had ever used, regardless of caliber, and we next decided to test the .44 Special hollow-point loads, as well as some 235-grain hollow-base bullets, at high velocity. We could not see much difference between the Magnum .357 load and the hollow-base 235-grain Keith .44 Special load except slightly larger holes for the .44 on lung shots, while on paunch shots the .357 seemed to tear the larger holes, the velocity of the Magnum being higher than that of the .44 Special. In the hollow-point handloads we had two types of Keith bullets, one the regular 235-grain hollow-point, and the other a 210-grain having a very large hollow-point. Croft and Learned had developed the extra-large plug for this mould, the point of the bullet being only a very thin shell. Both types were loaded ahead of 18.5 grains of No. 2400, and I used them in my Triple Lock Target 6½" and in a 7½" S. A. Colt target gun with King sights. We used the standard type of hollow-point first, and found that it tore very much larger holes at all times than

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Concerning the National Matches

Finances

By M. A. RECKORD

Executive Vice-President, National Rifle Association

SINCE we are going to give our readers a chance to look behind the firing line in connection with the conduct of the National Matches, it is believed this first article should deal with that most important of all aspects of the subject, the financial problem.

Last fall when the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association decided that we should attempt to restore the National Matches after a lapse of three years and I was directed to make every reasonable effort toward that end, I was faced with the prospect of a real fight. The War Department had failed to include the National Matches in the Budget for the fourth consecutive year. This meant that we had not only to restore the Matches to the Budget but that we had to add to the War Department figures the money with which to conduct the Matches if we were successful in their restoration. To those familiar with the working of the Office of the Director of the Budget and the Congress, I need not state that we were faced with a major task.

In the conduct of the affairs of the National Rifle Association, we have always endeavored to so adjust the work of the Association that we would carry on the primary activities for which the Association was organized, but that each year we would so arrange those activities that we would not make a deficit. We have studiously and painstakingly followed that course with the result that the finances of the Association are in a very satisfactory condition at the present time and we have weathered the storm of the recent depression perhaps better than any other sportsmen's organization. If we were to continue to pursue this financial policy it was obviously necessary for us to so adjust the finances pertaining to the National Matches that that particular activity would pay its own way. The receipts from the National Matches must cover all expenses incident thereto. Every careful business man will agree that in matters of this kind we should be conservative. It was necessary for us to make a careful estimate of the money that would be required not only to carry on our fight before Congress but to conduct that part of the National Match program which comprises

Because of the loss of the National Matches in the three years between 1931 and 1935, there were many new faces (Tyros) at Camp Perry, Ohio, this year. These new men lacked the experience of the "old-timers" on the firing line and also lacked any conception of the work that was necessary "behind the firing line."

This is the first of four articles we have prepared for the specific purpose of giving every shooter a glimpse behind the scenes, in order that all may be more intimately acquainted with the financial aspect and the real effort necessary on the part of those who are charged with the responsibility of making a success of the National Matches.

the National Rifle Association Matches after the fight was won.

Congress convened about the first of January, and from that day on until the War Department Appropriation Bill was signed by the President, thereby becoming law, the National Rifle Association left no stone unturned in its fight to restore the National Matches. Congressmen had to be contacted, statements had to be printed, long-distance telephone calls and telegrams had to be paid for, contacts of every nature had to be made in every legitimate manner. Services of those who in our judgment could assist in the fight were used unsparingly. Some volunteered, but the expenses of others were paid. *Approximately \$3,000 was expended even before the National Matches were an assured fact.*

Finally, Congress heeded our request and included \$350,000 for the restoration and conduct of the National Matches for the year 1935.

Having secured the Matches, our next step was to prepare for their conduct and operation. Few of the shooters give thought to this important matter, and many of them no doubt believe the War Department bears all of the burden, not only of furnishing the officers and men for the operation of the ranges, but the financial burden as well. While it is true that the larger financial burdens are borne from the Congressional appropriation, the National Rifle Association is faced with the necessity of transporting to and from and maintaining at the National Matches no less than fourteen of the employees of the Washington Office, and in addition this year we were faced with the necessity of employing nine men of the Ohio National Guard to assist in the office, and to pay one dollar per day for those men, approxi-

mately four hundred in number, who manned the ranges on Sunday. Another item of expense, amounting to approximately \$1,000, for which this Association had to obligate itself, was that of medals in addition to those furnished by the National Board. The printing of Match programs, certificates, prize checks, re-entry cards, etc., accounts for another \$1,200 to \$1,500.

In addition to the above expense items, our estimate had to include funds for incidental and contingent expenses, which we placed at \$1,500. Our final estimates indicated that we might require for all purposes, other than prize money, approximately \$11,500.

All of the above items together with others too numerous to mention are an obligation upon the National Rifle Association and an obligation which this Association must unequivocally underwrite before one shot is fired or one dollar return is made from the National Matches. How, then, can the National Rifle Association assume this financial burden without it being a severe drain upon the regular resources of the Association? There is but one answer. The only method by which to properly finance the National Matches is to so administer the affairs of the National Matches that a percentage of the expected income from the Matches shall be set aside to cover the reasonable and anticipated expenses incident thereto.

The only source of revenue in connection with the National Matches for the National Rifle Association is from entry fees paid at the Matches. The National Rifle Association receives no part whatever of the funds appropriated by Congress for the conduct of the Matches, although it can be said with truth that our organization was solely responsible for the fact that the National Matches were held this summer, or, for that matter, were ever held in the first place. It was necessary, therefore, that we determine far in advance of the National Matches and in time to be included in the printed program just what percentage of the entry fees would be needed to cover the estimated expenses. Careful thought was given this subject. Records of 1931 and previous

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WINCHESTER TRENCH SHOTGUN AS ISSUED, WITH 17-INCH BRITISH ENFIELD BAYONET
(Photo courtesy Milwaukee Public Museum)

Trench Shotguns of the A. E. F.

By PAUL B. JENKINS

*Advisor on Arms, Nunnemacher Firearms Collection
Milwaukee Public Museum*

THEY were in principle a modernization of Washington's idea of an effective load for the American infantry volley-fire against troops in the British solid shoulder-to-shoulder line that was the invariable European battle formation of the day, "slavishly copied" (says Capt. Liddell Hart) from Frederick the Great's use of it on the open, level battlefields of Europe in the middle of the eighteenth century. But Washington knew a thing or two about his terrains, his men, and the capabilities and limitations of the smooth-bore flint-lock musket, throughout the war the weapon of the majority of his infantry. He accordingly early ordered the use of a standard paper-cartridge load consisting of one ball and three to six large shot—"buck-shot" we would call them, "swan-drops" as they were often called in the eighteenth century. We find no record of the regulation use of any similar load among other armies of the time. Washington's idea was always to let the enemy's solid formation of red-coats get close enough to ensure the effectiveness of such a load—hence the constant "wait till you see the whites of their eyes" order—and then, whenever his officers could get their men to stand up to that point, to fire volleys of these scatter-loads, confident that under such circumstances some one was going to get hit. It amounted to giving each Colonial militiaman half a dozen chances to hit an enemy, as against the regulation single ball of the "Brown Bess" in their opponents' hands.

As a matter of fact, with the often wretchedly-bored and worse-sighted common contract-made military muskets of the time, often issued without sights of any kind, it was possible to hit a single man with its ball at eighty yards, occasionally at a hundred.

Beyond that, to quote the contemporary comments of Colonel George Hanger, younger son of an Irish baron, attached to the Hessian Jäger Corps with the British army and one of the few men of that service with common-sense ideas about infantry-armament of the time: "As to firing at a man at 200 yards with a common musket, you may just as well fire at the moon and have the same hope of hitting your object." No one knew this better than Washington. His military genius accordingly combined the two ideas of using a multiple load and attempting to train his all-too-often unreliable men to stand until the formidable-appearing enemy line was close enough to insure effective firing into it. When they did this, it worked.

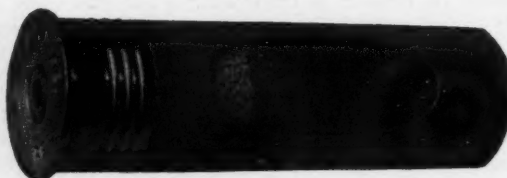
The American rifle, when and where its users appeared, changed all that, to the even worse dread of its red-coat targets. But it was well on in the Revolution before regiments of riflemen and companies of sharpshooters began to turn the tide of battle with the accuracy of their weapons. There was not a single rifle in the hands of the men behind the low redoubts that crowned Breed's Hill (Dillin, "The Kentucky Rifle," Chap. XIV), but their rude smooth-bores at *twenty-yards'* distance hit over 30 per cent (British official report) of Howe's grenadiers, the stanchest troops of the British Empire, in their

dogged three successive shoulder-to-shoulder advances up the bloody slope before the American ammunition gave out. A range of a few feet, and plenty of lead in the volleys, did it.

In the Civil War the "multiple load" was again used as regulation for .69 and .58-caliber smooth-bore muskets. Known as "buck-and-ball," the cartridge for the larger bore contained one ball of 432.9 grains, and three buckshot. Those for the .58 bore held twelve buckshot. Each was driven by the standard charge of 75 grains of powder. Common on both sides in the early years of the war, they were in larger proportion among the Confederates owing to the scarcity of better weapons. At Shiloh General Sherman was shot through the left hand by a buckshot. One of my boyhood's small-town heroes was a banker, a former Northern captain who at Gettysburg was shot through the body, and while lying on the field received a buckshot under the chin, which he carried through life. Buckshot loads in ordinary shotguns were in common use in battles, skirmishes, and raids along the frontier state lines, and official reports often state that the unmistakable roar of shotgun volleys indicated the presence of rurally-armed companies. ("Official Records," Series I, Vol. XLI, Gen. S. R. Curtis' reports, battle of Westport, Missouri-Kansas border, Oct. 21-23rd, 1864.)

When the early ebb and flow of the World War fighting settled down to the long trench warfare with its repeated mass assaults at selected points in the hope of a "break-through" by either side or for the seizure of the enemy's projecting salients in order to "straighten out the line," the problem of special weapons for the defense of attacked positions and the repulse of such concen-

REGULATION AMMUNITION FOR TRENCH SHOTGUN
(Photo by Allan Dale, Lake Geneva, Wis.)





MUZZLE PORTION OF TRENCH SHOTGUN
(Photo courtesy Milwaukee Public Museum)

trated mass-attacks became one of prime consideration. The British and French High Commands early considered briefly the use of double-barreled shotguns in trench defense, but decided against them as being insufficiently effective. A guess from the American point of view is that this was because of the European professional military man's limited knowledge of what the shotgun could be made to do; this again based upon the fact that the European shotgun has always been made for loads far lighter than those used in American guns.

When the A. E. F. began to take over portions of the front lines it brought with it General Pershing's predetermined decision to break up the enemy's use of its trenches as take-off points for such assaults, to destroy such attacking "shock-troops" as they came on, and so to compel that open-ground warfare for which Europeans had little liking but which was wholly in the character of the American spirit and in which it was foreseen the latter would give an extremely effective account of themselves.

We do not know what American genius, military or civilian, suggested the adaptation of the American repeating shotgun of the type then as now "the farmer's friend," for use by Uncle Sam's boys abroad according to their need. It is known—it is in print—that General Pershing himself endorsed the proposal and urged its prompt putting into effect. Whether the War Department or the Winchester Company first had the idea, at any rate the latter received proposals to submit a sample shotgun adapted for trench warfare, bayonet and all.

They lost no time in complying. It was not over-difficult to put the Model 1897—already manufactured for over 20 years—into speeded-up production; in solid-frame, as best adapted for rough work in the trenches.

The bayonet presented a problem. No bayonet in existence had in the guard a hole large enough to fit over a shotgun

muzzle. So a wholly new type of 2-inch offset bracket mount was devised combining a hold for the left hand, which, with the right hand seizing the gun at the grip, made an uncannily new and terrible weapon at hand-to-hand. This



DUMMY MILLS BOMB, WHICH WAS LATER SHATTERED IN THE AIR BY BUCKSHOT CHARGE FROM THE GUN
(Photo courtesy Milwaukee Public Museum)

double-purpose mounting was made to take the long, slim 17-inch, 17-ounce bayonet for the British .303 rifles, already in production in quantity at the Company's plants. (The U. S. Springfield bayonet is 16 inches in the blade and weighs one pound.) When a War Department committee surveyed dubiously a wholly new bayonet attachment—something new to the arts of war, untried, unknown to regulations and specifications, the quick-witted salesman demonstrating it explained that of course the bayonet had to be so located in order to get it out of the way of the shot-charge! The committee listened, nodded heads in unison, accepted the gun and the bayonet, and ordered immediate production and deliveries. The bayonets, by the way, were stamped at the usual base of the blade

with the "US" and the Ordnance escutcheon on one side, and on the other the year and the Winchester W in a circle. The blade was "Parkerized," the most practical non-shining finish for all except dress-parade purposes.

The finished gun had a 20-inch cylinder-bore barrel surrounded by a 12¼-inch-long sheet steel handguard, perforated (i.e., ventilated) to allow of its being held even if heated by rapid firing, and so placed as not to interfere with the slide-handle. The barrel had the usual Winchester markings on top and on the slide-handle: "CYL" at the breech-end, and Winchester proof-marks on barrel and front top of the receiver. It had a triangular sling-loop in the rear limb of the bayonet-mount, and the usual one in the under side of the butt. The magazine was unchanged, its capacity being five cartridges, with one in the barrel. Standard hard-rubber butt-plates were continued, as was the common bead front sight, mounted on the bayonet-bracket sleeve.

The gun, without bayonet, weighed 8¼ pounds. It was technically known, as are its modern duplicates, by the code number G-9778-S. The one shown is No. E 676811, which is obviously its Model 1897 serial number. It is particularly interesting as being "the last of the Mohicans" of its tribe; actually the last extant unsold specimen of the original Trench Shotguns of the A. E. F. It was placed in my hands by courtesy of Mr. Pugsley, Vice-President of the Winchester Company, for the purposes of this article. It had never been fired, having the original grease in it.

The ammunition for these guns was the standard Winchester 2¾-inch yellow "Repeater" shell, loaded with 3½ drams of white duPont powder and 9 pellets of "00" buckshot in 3 layers; the card top-wad being printed with the figures of this load. (The average police "riot load" has 12 pellets of No. 0.) Number 00 buckshot are .34-inch in diameter, each

(Continued on page 22)

SKEET-SHOOTING AT INCOMERS, STATION 7, WITH TRENCH SHOTGUN. ON THE NEGATIVE FRAGMENTS OF TARGET ACTUALLY SHOW.

(Photo by Allan Dale, Lake Geneva, Wis.)



LEHIGH VALLEY

LONG ISLAND

MORE CHAMPIONSHIPS



W. B. "Bill"
Woodring, of
Bethlehem, Pa.

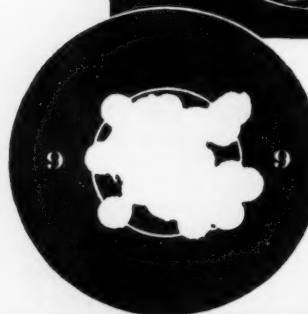
"Bill" Woodring Scores Wonderful 1599 x 1600

FROM the hills of Eastern Pennsylvania, from the Atlantic Seaboard, from the Great Lakes, come more news flashes of important match-shooting triumphs with Winchester's winning small-bore target combination—Model 52 Target Rifle and Precision EZXS Ammunition. Included, the phenomenal score of 1599 x 1600—114Xs at 50 and 100 yards—160 shots with a total loss of just one point! Made with his new heavy-barrel Winchester Model 52 and Winchester EZXS by that remarkably expert young Pennsylvania marksman who, while still a student and R.O.T.C. member at Lehigh University, has chalked up an impressive series of victories—"Bill" Woodring, of Bethlehem. Included from Roslyn, Long Island, a complete sweep for Model 52 and EZXS shot by Roslyn Rifle Club members and others, of the first five places in each of the Long Island Individual Championships. Included, a clean sweep of the Connecticut State Individual and Team Championships. Included, First and Second in the Northern Illinois Individual Championship at La Grange.

Woodring's total score of 799 x 800—57Xs in winning the two stages of the Lehigh Valley Championship, together with his perfect 800 x 800—57Xs on the first day, gave him the phenomenal aggregate of 1599 x 1600—a sensational achievement in match shooting. It will be noted that the single point dropped was lost in the metallic sights match at 100 yards. With characteristic frankness, Woodring reported: "The one point lost was held out and could not be blamed on the ammunition." The composite reproductions of his 50-yard and 100-yard targets, shown at the left, tell the story of his consistently fine holding—and the fine shooting of his new heavy-barrel Winchester Model 52 Target Rifle and Winchester Precision EZXS Ammunition.

COMPOSITE TARGETS

The two targets shown here are actual-size composite reproductions of all the targets shot by W. B. Woodring in making his remarkable score of 1599 x 1600 in the Lehigh Valley Championships, in which he won all four matches. Left, 50 yd., above, 100 yd.



LEHIGH VALLEY CHAMPIONSHIPS—October 5-6

Match 1—30 Shots, 50 yds., Metallic Sights

1. W. B. Woodring 300 x 300—24Xs M52

Match 2—50 Shots, 100 yds., Any Sights

1. W. B. Woodring 500 x 500—33Xs M52

Lehigh Valley Championship—Two Stages

Stage 1—Dewar Course, Metallic Sights
1. W. B. Woodring 50 yds. 200 x 200—13Xs
100 yds. 199 x 200—14Xs M52
399 x 400

Stage 2—Dewar Course, Telescope Sights

1. W. B. Woodring 50 yds. 200 x 200—15Xs
100 yds. 200 x 200—15Xs M52
400 x 400

LONG ISLAND (N. Y.) INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS—SEPT. 29

Dewar Course Match

1. L. N. McLeod 394 x 400 M52
2. H. Powell 393 x 400 M52
3. J. H. Avery 392 x 400 M52
4. M. Howell 391 x 400 M52
5. J. Vitrano 391 x 400 M52

50 Meters Match

1. J. Vitrano 195 x 200 M52
2. L. N. McLeod 194 x 200 M52
3. E. Drosch 192 x 200 M52
4. G. Haderer 191 x 200 M52
5. J. H. Avery 191 x 200 M52

Aggregate of Above Matches—Individual Championship

1. L. N. McLeod 588 x 600 M52
2. J. Vitrano 586 x 600 M52
3. H. Powell 584 x 600 M52
4. J. H. Avery 583 x 600 M52
5. E. Drosch 580 x 600 M52

Match 4—20 Shots at 100 yds., Telescope Sights

1. H. Hagedorn 190 x 200
2. J. E. Van Vorst 190 x 200
3. R. Raymond 189 x 200

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN Department 2-C

WINCHESTER MODEL 5

TRADE MARK

CONN. STATE

NO. ILLINOIS

SHIPS WITH WINCHESTER

1581x1600—114Xs with Model 52 and EZXS

Long Island (N. Y.) Team Championship—Oct. 6 Dewar Course—Nine Teams Contesting

- Roslyn Rifle Club Team No. 1

H. Powell	397 x 400	M52	EZXS
L. N. McLeod	397 x 400	M52	Western
W. Shanessy	395 x 400	M52	EZXS
J. H. Avery	393 x 400	M52	EZXS

1582x1600

- Valley Stream Rifle Club 1580 x 1600. Three members shot EZXS.

CONNECTICUT STATE ANNUAL CHAMPIONSHIPS—Sept. 29—East Haven, Conn.

Individual Championship—20 Shots at 50 yds. and 20 Shots at 100 yds., Metallic Sights

- Dave Carlson
399 x 400 (14Xs at 100 yds.) M52 EZXS
(High man on the 1935 U. S. Dewar Team with a 400 Possible)

Team Championship—Dewar Course

- Quinnipiac Rifle & Revolver Club Team No. 1

Dave Carlson	399 x 400	M52	EZXS
W. O. Breuler	397 x 400	M52	EZXS
E. J. Doyle	394 x 400	M52	EZXS
Ward C. Hunt	391 x 400	M52	EZXS

1581x1600

FLASH!

Miss Elsie Hellwig's score of 198 x 200 shot in the Hercules Two-Man Team Match at Camp Perry is officially recognized by the National Rifle Association as the Women's Small Bore Record for the United States, 200 yards, any sights. Miss Hellwig shot Winchester EZXS in Model 52.

FLASH!

Bradford Wiles wins the Northern Illinois Small Bore Individual Championship, at La Grange, Ill., 496 x 500. Russell Wiles, Jr., second, 496 x 500. Both shooting Winchester Precision EZXS, and Russell Wiles, Jr., using Model 52. Bradford Wiles wins Dewar Match, 399 x 400.



Bradford Wiles



S. J. Vitrano



L. N. McLeod



E. Droesch



H. Powell

IN the brief space of time since Winchester Precision EZXS Match cartridges were introduced, this is the kind of evidence of their consistent fine accuracy—and of the continued superiority of Winchester Model 52 Target Rifles—that has been constantly piling up. At Camp Perry this year, each of the three high scores (all possible) shot for America by individual marksmen in the three principal international team matches—the Dewar, the R.W.S. and the Fidac—was made with a Winchester Model 52 Target Rifle (Winchester, lock, stock and barrel) and Winchester Precision EZXS Ammunition.... For the highest success at your command, you too will find the best of equipment in this great Winchester combination.



W. Shanessy



J. H. Avery

For special information on target shooting equipment and its use, you are invited to write to Major J. W. Hession, Manager Shooters' Service Division.



Quinnipiac Rifle & Revolver Club Team No. 1: Left to right, W. O. Breuler, Ward C. Hunt, E. J. Doyle, Dave Carlson.

WINCHESTER COMPANY
CONN., U. S. A.

5 AND EZXS

Speaking of Deer Rifles—

By WILLIAM M. NEWSOM

Author of "Whitetailed Deer"

A FEW years ago one of our well-known cartridge companies changed the type of their 6.5-mm. soft-point bullet. Formerly it was made with a good deal of lead exposed: the new one has merely a pin-point of lead.

I loaded the Mannlicher-Schoenauer with the new-type cartridge a week or so after I received the first lot, as I set out over a New Brunswick tote road; and two hours later, as I came out on the burnt-lands, I had my first chance to try it. A small whitetail buck stood broadside some sixty yards away, with his nose to the ground. Slowly I raised the rifle. As I fired he merely raised his head. Very slowly, and as quietly as possible, I worked the rather awkward bolt—for many times it is not the report but the hasty movements of the hunter that make the deer run, after the first shot. Again I fired, and away went my buck in a mad dash. He continued for perhaps a hundred and fifty yards, then tumbled all in a heap, still in plain sight. As I followed his trail to where he lay, with two bullets in him, I noticed that there was not a drop of blood along the way. Right there I began to have misgivings about that new bullet. Two days later I was even more upset when a fine ten-pointer, well hit in the shoulder, left without a blood trail. But the worst came when a very large buck with an unusual twelve-point head absorbed two of those bullets, left no blood trail, and was found two months later, when the meat and head-skin were of course ruined.

That fall I had more trouble with losing deer than I had had in all the other seasons I had been hunting, put together. I was thoroughly disgusted and altogether ashamed of myself. I do not like wounding deer. When I wrote the cartridge company about this new type of bullet for deer I was informed that I must be all wrong. They said it was a well-known fact that the 6.5-mm. had done excellent work on elephant and hippo, and therefore *must* be sufficiently powerful for deer!

Now, omitting altogether the fact that I did not see an elephant or hippo track in six weeks of hunting in Canada, it is perfectly evident that there is still a good deal of misunderstanding among those whose business it is to know, as to what constitutes a good deer cartridge. And it is by no means a question that can be reduced to formulae and catalogue ballistics.

We all know, of course, that there is no way in which to figure the resistance

offered to a bullet by different game animals, or how different types of bullets will act when the game is struck. With the bullet's diameter, weight, composition, and velocity all variables, and the animal's size, distance from hunter, position, and ability to absorb punishment varying just as much, figures and theory become mere playthings for an evening's diversion. However, there are a few practical points that must be considered.

First and foremost, we *must* have a blood trail. The Germans understand this far better than we do, and they rightly consider it of first importance. In hunting the whitetail it is absolutely essential, for he will carry away as much lead as a moose. He is usually in thick cover, and has disappeared a moment after the shot. His light weight and long jumps make his trail difficult to follow, especially as he is apt to circle. When you add to this the difficulty of placing the shot properly, due to poor light in the woods, a moving target, and neutral color of the target itself, the importance of a cartridge that will either stop him in his tracks or leave a blood trail, becomes obvious; it being of far more consequence in hunting deer than for use on Rocky Mountain sheep or goat, for example, where the conditions are altogether different and the game can be seen at long distances.

There used to be an old superstition among hunters that the ideal condition exists when a bullet expends all its force upon the game, mushrooming well and lodging under the skin on the opposite side. But that is an exploded theory as far as I am concerned, for with a *little more* energy in the bullet, there would be expended just as much energy upon the game, with enough more to go all the way through and produce a blood trail. Yet a great many bullets are found just under the skin on the opposite side; and this I think is wrong, in spite of what many of our authorities have written on the subject.

The only person I ever heard of that actually *saw* why this is so is my friend Dr. L. T. Hewes. He was hunting moose in Nova Scotia with his wife; and once, as he was watching a moose, he saw his wife—some distance away—prepare to fire. The moose was broadside to her, and end-on to him. As she fired he saw, through his binoculars, the moose's hide on the far side puff out from six inches to a foot, and as suddenly snap back again. The bullet had not been able to go through

the rubber-like loose hide, that was far more difficult to penetrate than if it had had a solid backing. A little more force would have produced a blood trail.

Next to the ability of a bullet to produce a blood trail comes the ability to hold a true course through brush; yet not one hunter in ten realizes how much this means in deer-hunting. We are in the habit of visualizing the whole deer if we can see but an outline of it, or sometimes just any part of it. We *think* we see the whole deer, but a deer in the woods very rarely stands out distinct and clear as does a sheep in a field, at the same distance. The reason of course is that there are saplings, branches, or bushes in the way, which we fail to notice. Only when we miss the deer do we look around to see what alibi will relieve our feelings. Usually it is an alder or a birch sapling. With the old-fashioned bullets that are slow and heavy we did not have to worry so much about this, and heard little of it; but with modern high-speed light-weight bullets the question is a more serious one; although many times unreasonable blame is heaped upon the lighter-weight cartridges.

The third important factor is the resistance that the deer itself offers to the bullet. Here again we have a matter that needs more consideration. A small-bore load that may be deadly on elephants or hippos, where great penetration with metal-cased bullets is needed, is obviously a very poor deer load. To a lesser extent this is true of loads for moose or Alaskan brown bear, these animals offering great resistance to the bullet. The deer, on the other hand, is quite thin, being built like a slab of bacon. Thus, because a certain .30-'06 load may be excellent for moose, it does not necessarily follow that it is a good load for deer, as perhaps the bullet cannot be depended upon to open up upon striking the lighter tissues of the deer.

Perhaps at first glance the above three factors I have listed will seem a bit obvious, and too well known to call for comment. However, for a good many years I have seen quite a bit of deer-hunters, and have heard from a great many more since the publication of my book "Whitetailed Deer"; and in nearly every case those who were buying a rifle for deer—and there are a vast number of such each year—based their requirements upon extreme velocity and low trajectory, these being to them the last word in modern ballistics. Some wish this extremely flat trajectory to avoid the necessity of raising sights, which is al-

most never required with any rifle in the brushy country that is characteristic of the whitetail. Others want accuracy above everything else, when actually there is no rifle or cartridge on the market today that does not answer this requirement, as far as deer ranges go. Or, again, the hunter picks out his deer rifle with the secret suspicion in the back of his head that he *may* go to Africa or Alaska at some future time: therefore a rifle with a dozen different loads, he thinks, is suitable, though that rifle may be heavy to carry, slow to operate, and the cartridge a mediocre one for deer.

After searching around for some time among these various factors, looking for a perfect deer cartridge, I decided to experiment a little further under actual hunting conditions. Since 1907 I had used the .38-55 cartridge off and on, and I knew pretty well what to expect of the 255-grain bullet at velocities up to 1700 foot-seconds; this being still a splendid deer cartridge in H. V. or H. P. loads. So, in 1928, I made up a special cartridge using the .38-55 bullet and the .33 Winchester case opened up to take it; and Niedner made me a most excellent special barrel, which was fitted to a Model 86 Winchester action. The first year I used this cartridge I found it to be a killer, but with 44½ grains of No. 17½ powder the bullet went to pieces a bit too much at the short deer ranges of the East. I then tried in turn various other charges of powder, including 38, 39½, and 41½ grains. This bullet works well because it has a blunt nose with plenty of soft lead, and a weak jacket. Up to date, with about 41 grains of No. 17½ powder this is the best cartridge I have tried on deer. And this statement, please note, is based upon observations in the field, rather than upon mere scientific data. But even with this load we are far from protection. In making this statement let me say that I have used such deer rifles as the 6.5-mm., .250-3000, .30-30, .30-40, .33 Winchester, 9-mm., .44-40, etc., and have observed the performance of a host of others. For a factory-loaded cartridge I still prefer the old .38-55 for Eastern hunting at short ranges.

At first glance the problem of a good deer cartridge appears to be merely a question of balancing velocity and bullet composition. For example, if a 6.5-mm. bullet, with a pin-point of lead, does not expand at 2200 feet velocity, speeding it up would appear to be the answer—or perhaps changing the amount of lead exposed, or the hardness of the lead alloy. And our manufacturers have worked on this theory, as can be seen by the various hollow points, copper points, soft-lead points, etc., that they have given the bullets. By giving these bullets different velocities it is hoped to gain the desired result; and the empha-

sis has been placed, always, upon higher and higher velocities. We have for example in one cartridge—the .30-'06—bullet-weights ranging from 110 grains to 220 grains, and velocities from 2450 to 3500 foot-seconds—and each time we change the velocity we have to change the sighting of the rifle. Yet with all this, and including making the jacket heavier toward the rear, we are still floundering. (Please remember that I am speaking of deer cartridges.)

This floundering, it seems to me, is largely due to beginning at the wrong end of the problem. We have increased velocities in old-style cartridges, and then given all of our attention to the composition of the bullet-point. Actually, having attained velocity sufficient for all practical purposes, we need to begin at the bullet base, which should be solid or nearly so for perhaps a third of the way toward the point, the jacket tapering from very thick at the solid base to extremely thin at the nose. The lead core would be made with a flat or slightly convex point, and would vary in hardness from pure lead at this flat point to a harder lead alloy toward the rear. Then, if the lead core and the jacket were moulded together in such a way as to insure that they would mushroom and still remain together, we would be a long way toward a perfect hunting bullet for deer, and one that would prevent a lot of this wounding of deer that we are entirely too ready to accept as a matter of course.

And while I am still hoping that our own leading (?) ammunition makers will point the way, it looks as if the foreign gunmakers—Brennecke, for example—will run far ahead of us in the next few years in bullet construction. The D. W. M. cartridges, with their "strong-jacket" bullets, are without doubt a step in the right direction.

Principal Contributors in This Issue

MOST of the writers in this issue are well known to our readers, and there is nothing much that we need say about them. However, there are two whose names are not so familiar.

PAUL GREIG, of Hempstead, Texas, writes: "While I have always been irresistibly attracted by guns of every kind, it is only in the last five or six of my twenty-seven years that this interest has become really absorbing and progressive. Significant, perhaps, is the fact that it was about this long ago that I first became a subscriber to *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. As an excellent source of varied and authoritative information the magazine has contributed greatly to my education in shooting matters.

"I burn most of my powder in one or another of the high-grade target revolvers,

a type of weapon whose sporting possibilities are too little appreciated, I think. Next to the revolver my favorite arm is the highly specialized, super-accurate, long-range rifle. Incidentally, I find as much pleasure in experimenting with various handloads and in applying mathematics to my shooting problems as I do in the actual shooting.

"Most important of all to me, however, is the value of shooting as a hobby. It is a great pity that the educational and recreational value of hobbies is not more generally recognized. I think many will agree that to pursue an avocation earnestly—to dig deeply into it, as it were—is a pretty complete education within itself. To your correspondent, the man without a hobby of some kind is a sorry, and usually a dull, figure."

WILLIAM M. NEWSOM is a New Yorker. He writes: "About the time I got my first pair of short trousers, I was presented with a Chicago air rifle. We drove tacks in the barn door as a target. While the Chicago was made entirely of wood, except the shot tube, I can say I've had worse rifles, since. Anyway, that started my downfall, and life since then has been one rifle after another, from the time I graduated to a Quackenbush and Flobert .22, with which we shot at snake-heads on Lake Erie. Later came deer and a .44-40 Marlin, that rarely worked; and then, around 1907, the .38-55 and .32-40. We hand-loaded shells, for those were the days of the original Ideal Manufacturing Co. and John Barlow. Of course I went to Canada—heaven knows how many trips; and Maine in the fall. Also sometimes to the winter yards on foot or by dog team, not to mention New Hampshire, Florida, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and the usual route. These excursions have been mixed up with lever and bolt actions, including .32-20, .30-30, .30-'06, .30-40, 7-mm., 9-mm. (hand-loaded with .35 Newton bullets), .33, .45-70, .38-55, .250-3000, and I don't know how many more. I even persuaded myself to hunt grizzly in British Columbia with a 6.5-mm. Fortunately, either for the grizzly or for me (I'm not sure which), we did not meet. I've bought special guns from Griffin, and Niedner, owned Wundhammer's remodeled Springfield, and otherwise made an idiot of myself, even to the extent of a double-barreled 7-mm. with scope, and a Purdey double-barreled .450 Express. Shall I also mention a Colt .44 lever action which I still have, and a Kentucky flintlock by Simon Miller, with Golcher lock, of which I'm very proud?"

"On most of these trips I was searching for more information about deer; and in 1925 I got so hot and bothered by ideas on deer that to keep from exploding I had to write them down—which book Charles Scribner's Sons published in 1926 under

the title of *Whitetailed Deer*. And the worst of it is, I'm still at it.

"At one time or another I have contributed articles to *Recreation*, *Field & Stream*, *Outdoor Life*, and a very little bit to *The Saturday Evening Post*. I might add that I contributed a lot more to other magazines that weren't published, and came home to roost."

COPPER JACKETS AND METAL FOULING

Editor, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN,
Dear Sir:

I have noticed in *THE RIFLEMAN* accounts of the .220 Swift and of the .22-4000, made by necking-down the 7-mm., in which it was stated that at the velocity of these cartridges gilding-metal jackets must be used for the bullets, as pure copper jackets foul the barrel badly.

A few years ago a friend and I were shooting jackrabbits two or three nights a week on the desert, and my friend used a Springfield rifle and 1918 war-time ammunition which gave metal fouling in his barrel. After some argument I had him clean the barrel thoroughly and oil it several times with Fiendoil; and thereafter the rifle was swabbed with Fiendoil on a brush each time it was used, and there was no more metal fouling.

As yet I do not own a .22-4000, but I have a .257 Remington Roberts, and I decided to develop some high-speed loads with the 60-grain bullet. According to formula, 45.6 grains of No. 3031 du Pont should give this bullet 4000 feet velocity, so I tried this load and found the pressures low, and increased it to 46 grains. While this load has not been chronographed and may not reach 4000 feet velocity, it must be fairly close to that. Before using these loads I oiled the barrel well with Fiendoil, as I was using bullets with jackets of pure copper tubing, which I know to be a fact as I made the bullets myself; and I have fired many rounds of this load and have had no metal fouling whatever from these bullets with pure copper jackets.

While this may not be effective in the .220 Swift and the .22-4000, I thought that perhaps some of your readers owning these rifles might like to give it a trial.

Since writing the above I have built a .22-4000 rifle, using a .30-'06 Springfield action. The jackets I use on my bullets are made from old-style low-speed .22 short copper cases made by U. S. Cartridge Co., and with the barrel treated with Fiendoil for twenty-four hours before firing, and then wiped dry, forty shots were fired and no lumpy metal fouling appeared; nor did the accuracy fall off in the least. The bullets deposited the characteristic copper wash, but that was all.—
W. F. VICKERY.

"BARKING" SQUIRRELS

By E. G. ROGERS

FIRST, find a squirrel. I can remember when that was the easiest part of the job. Then induce him to ascend a tree and assume a prone position on a good-sized limb. Next, find a suitable place for a "rest" position where the squirrel and the bark on the limb are plainly visible. Third, select an aiming point on the bark located so that the bullet will pass through the bark at approximately .257 inch below the surface and directly under the angle of the squirrel's jaw. Fourth, aim and fire. If



your calculations have been correct, the squirrel will leave the limb and reach the ground in either a comatose or completely defunct condition, and with the skin unbroken. The permissible vertical deviation will vary as the diameter of the bullet, and the limit of lateral error will be the distance between the squirrel's eye and his ear.

From what I read, I believe a large number of the small-bore artists could perform this stunt successfully if equipped with a proper rifle, but the .22 l. r. won't do it. A .32-20 or similar cartridge will do it sometimes. Most of my success at barking was with a .38-40; but the best combination I ever saw for it was a muzzle-loader of about .40 caliber, as nearly as I can remember, and a white-haired old fellow whom I used to follow around the woods for the delightful privilege of carrying the game.

My boyhood days saw about the last of the backwoods rifleman on my home range. The shotgun had already become the "farmer's gun," and to our discredit be it said, most of us boys took to using those things on squirrels. Then came the .22's, .32's, and .25's in rim fire, and none of them were any good for barking.

My old '73 Model .38-40 brought me a lot of undeserved reputation because it was the only rifle in the crowd that had sufficient power for barking. Then came .30 calibers and smokeless powder, and short-range loads that were splendid for squirrel-shooting, but too weak for the old stunt. I think that a cast bullet of 150 grains or upwards would work, but have never tried it.

SMITH & WESSON MAGNUM

(Continued from page 12)

the .357 Magnum and the 160-grain .38 hollow-point load. In fact it about cut the Johnnies in two. Some we shot purposely in the chest or high in the rump, and in each case the other end of the rabbit was blown to ribbons, and in some cases vanished except for strips of hide with feet attached. It proved conclusively that this was a much more powerful load and more destructive to game than any type of .38-caliber load, including the .357 Magnum and my hollow-point load. The load also proved to be very flat and extremely accurate at any range, and I noticed but little difference between it and the Magnum load at long range, except that the latter shot a trifle flatter.

We next tried the Croft-Learned version of my bullet, but soon found that apparently it did not shoot as accurately at long range as the heavier hollow-point. Under 100 yards, however, it shot steadily, and produced the worst wounds I have ever seen from a sixgun. The bullet simply blew up, and would tear out the offside of the jack each time. On chest shots the bullet blew up to such an extent that it made several holes at exit, and simply converted the Johnny into hash. It should be a wonderful bullet for use on alley cats in settled communities where no ricochets are wanted. On larger game I would not care for it, as it would blow up too soon. And it was definitely not as accurate as the heavier hollow-point bullet.

No. 2400 is the best powder I have ever used for Magnum sixgun loads, and gives very high velocities with much less pressure than does No. 80. However, it seems to work well only in such heavy loads, and will not burn cleanly in lighter charges. In the .45 Auto Rim it did not reach a clean-burning stage before it developed the limit in chamber pressure, as shown by expansion of fired cases. I do not know the pressure developed by the factory Magnum load or any of my handloads, but I consider these loads safe in the above-mentioned heavy Smith & Wesson and the Single Action Colt. The Factory Magnum cartridge is loaded to higher pressure and nearer to the limit

than any other commercial sixgun ammunition I have ever seen. Fired cases look to me as if the pressure runs around 35,000 pounds, though this is only a guess. But as Smith & Wesson gives a lifetime guarantee with each of these made-to-order Magnum revolvers, they are evidently not worried about the pressures of the factory load.

This is the first .38-caliber factory load I have seen that I would recommend for police officers' use, and the first one that offers sufficient stopping-power under all conditions. But I believe Smith & Wesson are overlooking a big bet in not chambering the Magnum for the .44 Special cartridge also. It would then have a large sale in the West, and with my heavy hollow-point handload would be a much more powerful arm than in .357 Magnum caliber. The cylinder and barrel are amply heavy to handle that .44 load indefinitely.

I found the Magnum, with both the factory load and my handload, to be extremely accurate even to 600 yards, and had no trouble running a jack clear out of range with it, as I repeatedly threw dust on them at such ranges. By holding up the entire front-sight blade I obtained between 500 and 600 yards range. The Magnum was also very accurate at long range with the Remington .38/44 factory load. When Smith & Wesson brought out the .38/44 revolver and Remington the load for it, that marked the first definite improvement in sixguns and their ammunition in many years. Although Ed McGivern and myself, and many other handloaders like Ashley Haines, had been doing long-range shooting for years with our own handloads, this did not help the average revolver user, as he could not buy such loads. Our work helped create the demand, but it is only when the cartridge companies produce such loads that they come into common use. I take my hat off to Douglas Wesson and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company for producing the second great improvement in sixguns and their ammunition in recent years.

For the benefit of those who think a sixgun is only a short-range weapon and not capable of accuracy beyond 50 yards, let me say that all the above shooting with the Magnum .357 Smith & Wesson was done offhand with both hands, and all before witnesses, as I was accompanied at all times by one or more of the following men: Cale Dickey, J. G. Maelzer, Jess Taylor, and John Warnock. I also did some two-handed back-rest long-range shooting with the Magnum on the ranch at 500 yards, with both the factory load and my handloads, and found that I could repeatedly hit a rock about thirty inches in diameter after finding how much front sight to hold up. Any good and experi-

enced sixgun shot should have no trouble in regularly hitting a man at 300 yards, and a man on a horse would not be very hard to hit up to 700 or 800 yards, provided the shooting was over water or dry dusty ground where all hits would show plainly. I shot at another small rock about a foot square at over 400 yards from the same position, and hit it repeatedly. It is surprising how accurately this big gun will shoot at long range. I would like to try it on a rifle range were one available.

RELOADING

(Continued from page 3)

of that ammunition, you can reload the empty cases with special loads that are ideal for short, medium, or long-range target practice; for small edible game such as squirrels, grouse, rabbits, ducks, etc., and for varmints such as woodchucks, jackrabbits, or coyotes; and you can reload duplications of the factory cartridges for big game. Indeed this one thing—the turning of one's big-game rifle into an excellent all-around weapon merely by reloading the cartridges in suitable variety—makes reloading pay for most shooters.

A few shooters may consider reloading a bothersome and time-consuming job, and for them reloading does not pay. But the majority of shooters find it a very interesting occupation for rainy days and spare evenings, and decidedly like it. I have been reloading for thirty-five years. I still enjoy it, and never a year has gone by that I have not reloaded at least 5,000 rounds. For us, reloading most decidedly pays.

Is reloading economical? That depends. If one charges for his labor, then it is not economical. With free labor it is decidedly economical in the long run, but at the beginning you have your investment in tools to make, and you cannot claim much profit until you have paid for these out of your economies. Let us assume that the cartridge you have in mind has a case that can be reloaded, on an average, twenty times, and that you have your tools all paid for. Then your actual cash-out-of-pocket cost of reloading is 1/20th the cost of the cases, plus the cost of factory bullets or of lead, tin, antimony, and fuel for cast bullets, plus cost of primers and powder, and the cost of transporting the components to your home. All these costs vary in different localities, and I therefore cannot attempt to list them here. But you can easily get the prices of components and their transportation from your dealer, the ammunition companies, and the express agent, and you can add them up and compare them with the cost of the factory cartridge. Usually they will come to less than half of what the factory

cartridge costs, and often to less than one quarter.

But of course, as said before, you have to consider the initial cost of your reloading tools, for until these have been paid for out of your savings you are still out of pocket. The lowest price at which one can get the tools that are absolutely essential for efficiently reloading a cartridge with factory-made bullets is about \$15.00. If you wish to cast your own bullets, then the necessary mould, pot, dipper, and lubricating-and-sizing press will cost you at the very least \$16.50 more, making a total of \$31.50. The chances are that if you get well into the reloading game you will spend double this amount for tools.

Let us say that your rifle uses a cartridge that costs, from your dealer, \$5.00 a hundred rounds. Your components for reloading this cartridge cost \$2.50 a hundred. You therefore save about \$2.50 a hundred rounds by reloading. But you will have to load and fire 1,260 rounds before you will have saved enough over the cost of a like amount of factory cartridges to write off the \$31.50 you paid for your tools. After that the economy of reloading is very clear.

There are other things to be considered in connection with economy. Experience has shown that it requires the firing of from 2,000 to 3,000 rounds in carefully studied and planned target practice to make a beginner into a really well-trained rifleman. Usually the most economical way to get such training is in small-bore rifle shooting, with a .22-caliber rifle. But the small-bore rifle, and also the .22 Long Rifle cartridges for it, cost money, and if you have a center-fire rifle and wish to train yourself with it, then reloading would be economical. If you are already a good shot you know that to keep your rifle sighted-in and tuned-up, and to retain your thorough familiarity with it, you must shoot at least 500 rounds per year; and if you do this, reloading will almost certainly save you money. Sometimes a shooter can reload cartridges for his friends, charging a small fee, and thus pay for his tools in short order.

Another question that the beginner is going to ask, as soon as he has perused handbooks and catalogues, is: "What tools shall I get?" A workman is known by his tools, and you cannot expect to do good reloading with poor or inadequate tools, or with other than a full set of tools for each and every essential operation. I shall discuss tools in the second of this series of articles, bearing in mind that tools cost money and that money is scarce these days.

I shall afterwards give you a number of concrete examples of the reloading of specific and popular cartridges so as to show you how to select a bullet, case, and powder charge for a specific purpose.

My own experience indicates that there is a certain element of danger in short articles or letters on reloading. Often the reader is encouraged to think that all he has to do is to stick a primer, some powder, and a bullet into a case, any old way; but if he attempts such haphazard methods he is pretty sure to come to grief in more ways than one. In much of my correspondence I have found it necessary to refuse to give details on reloading unless I knew that my correspondent had studied one or the other of the reloading handbooks. On the other hand, we should not give the beginner the impression that reloading is difficult, and thus discourage him. There are just a few things you must understand. Then you must know where to find the little working details, all of which are given in the handbooks. After that you can go ahead in perfect confidence.

NOTE: The next installment of this series of articles will cover the selection of tools. It is suggested that all who are interested procure the two handbooks mentioned, if they have not already done so, and study them before the next article appears.—Editor.

TRENCH SHOTGUNS

(Continued from page 15)

practically the equivalent of a .32-caliber bullet. This load, while essentially designed for short-range effectiveness, had a surprising range—not less than 748 yards. (See General Journeé's formula: duPont "Smokeless Shotgun Powders" booklet.) At 40 yards each shot would pierce 2 inches of pine. One of the original shells is shown in an accompanying photograph, and is, like the gun, the last original in existence today, and prized accordingly by the Nunnemacher Collection, to which it was a gift from Mr. Pugsley. It has been converted into a "window shell," to show the components of the charge.

An interesting if amazing purpose which these guns were supposed to serve was that of shooting from the trenches, *a la* trapshooting, at hand-grenades, "potato-mashers," and the like thrown over by the enemy, with a view to knocking such missiles back, to fall and explode outside the parapet. The procedure was taught and practiced at training-camps during the war, using dummy Mills bombs as the aerial targets. We procured a number that had actually been used and shot at in 1918, and took them out to our skeet field and tried the game with the gun and buckshot, bayonet on. We found the bombs could not only be hit, but we shattered one of those cast-iron dummies in the air, with buckshot? Yet let me rise to remark that, while it is all right to stand and shoot at the incomers at skeet stations 1 and 7—IF the said incomer were an iron bomb weighing 22 ounces and timed to explode in 5 seconds from its start, and you had a 20-inch cylinder-bore shotgun with 9 pel-

lets of shot with which to hit it and knock it away—*what would you do?* I cannot escape a strong conviction that all world's sprint records would be broken in the next instant of time by somebody moving, so to speak, away from there!

(That isn't all we did with the gun. After finding that one could hit skeet targets with it, with skeet loads, and with the bayonet on, we took the bayonet off and broke 17 out of 25; hand-guard, bayonet-attachment, etc., all on the gun. Both bore and balance proved to be just about right. In other words, the Winchester Company made an excellent skeet gun years before "skeet" was ever thought of.)

The mentioned ammunition for these guns was put in the usual cartons of 25 shells each, packed in sealed tin containers of 20 cartons, 500 shells, in the usual wooden Army shipment boxes. In the trenches the cartons were set on the long shelf under the parapet, with Mills bombs and percussion and rifle grenades, and the doughboys would put a couple of handfuls in their breeches pockets, just as they were accustomed to do "at home on the farm."

For the particular service for which they were primarily designed, the guns were the last word in effectiveness. One infantry captain writes me that his men had one good chance with them at a German mass attack upon his trench—a charge obviously intended to overwhelm the defenders with its solid rush of men. The trench let them come on; and when those shotguns got going—with nine .34-caliber buckshot per load, 6 loads in the gun, 200-odd men firing, plenty more shells at hand—the front ranks of the assault simply piled up on top of one another in one awful heap of buckshot-drilled men. As the London "Field" wrote:

"A number of these guns in the hands of cool men in a tight place, each spraying approximately 450 slugs a minute, develops a combination against which the familiar German mass attack is exceedingly apt to fade in the act of blooming, and become a retreat."

Perhaps it was this fight that resulted in the historic cablegram of September 14, 1918, to Secretary of State Lansing:—

"The German Government protests against the use of shotguns by the American Army and calls attention to the fact that, according to the laws of war, every prisoner found to have in his possession such guns or ammunition belonging thereto forfeits his life."

The passage in the Hague decrees alluded to in the German protest reads:—"It is especially forbidden to employ arms, projections or materials calculated to cause unnecessary suffering."

The American reply, too long to be quoted here, remarked pointedly that shotguns did *not* come under the Hague ban, and that if the Germans carried out their

death-threat "in a single instance" the United States Government knew what to do in the way of "reprisals, and notice is hereby given of the intention to make such reprisals"! Uncle Sam did not intend to have his trench-shotgunners massacred simply because he had given them a weapon which even the pick of the Prussian "shock troops" dreaded more than anything that four years of war had called on them to face.

The shotguns went right on at their business—so terrible a success that message after message from G. H. Q. to America begged: "Give us more shotguns!" and by November 1918 two more models (the Winchester hammerless and the Remington) were about to be brought into production; when the Germans cried "Enough!"

In all 19,196 of these guns were put into the hands of the A. E. F. One wonders what has become of them all today, when it is almost impossible to find one. I know of none for sale by dealers, and almost none owned by collectors. Were they sold to the Allies after the war, like so many other left-over munitions? Were some of them brought back, perhaps still in store in Uncle Sam's arsenals? I have been unable to learn anything about this.

But here's a guess—that a considerable proportion of the peasantry of France have, after their own fashion, "appropriated" all the left-overs they could get their hands on, and are using them today in their favorite "sport" of massacring every skylark, nightingale, thrush, oriole, redbreast, chaffinch, warbler, tomtit, and whatever other tiny song-bird may be so unfortunate as to alight in wayside hedges within range. I've seen them at it; and the split sticks crammed with tiny victims sold as "game" in any French village-market.

The guns were in nobler business at the front.

Since the foregoing was written, the Ordnance Department has kindly written me as follows:

"There is no War Department publication on these guns. The Department depended upon the description and nomenclature of the commercial catalogues for such information as was needed in the instruction of troops in the use of these weapons."

"The Remington Model 12 was used as well as the Winchester. Both models were furnished with brackets to receive the Model 1917 bayonet. [There must be an error here. Remington never had a slide-action "Model 12" repeating shotgun. The Winchester did, as noted. Ed.]

"Between 30,000 and 40,000 of these guns were purchased. (?) At the end of the war a considerable quantity of them were turned over to the Post Office Department for protection of the mails and a small quantity was also issued to the Treasury Department. So far as is known, none of these weapons were left in France."

To which I can add that within a few hours after writing of "wondering what has become of all these guns" I chanced to see twelve Department of Justice men within a mile of my home, armed with these guns, minus bayonets. No, I did not ask their errand. P. B. J.

NATIONAL MATCHES

(Continued from page 13)

Matches were studied and an estimate of the expected or anticipated number of entries for the 1935 Matches was made. Since the National Matches had not been

held for three years, there was no way by which any definite information could be obtained as to the number of shooters who would attend the Matches or the total number of entries that would be made. Yet, anticipating that the expenses of the conduct of the Matches would total approximately \$11,500, it became necessary for us to see to it that our receipts totaled not less than that amount. It was after a very careful study of the number of entries made in previous years and the number expected in 1935 that the Executive Committee determined as their best judgment that we might reasonably expect 23,000 entries. If we expected 23,000 entries and anticipated expenses of \$11,500, it was merely a matter of simple arithmetic to determine that we should take to the N. R. A. 50% of the entrance fees in order to cover the expected expense, and this left 50% of the fees to be returned to the shooters in the shape of money prizes. We then set up different prize schedules, the total of which approximated 50% of the money paid in as entry fees.

This year the Association underwrote a definite cash prize schedule for each of the major rifle events so that competitors might know before they paid their entry fee just what cash prizes they could hope to win. As an evidence of the risk assumed by the Association in thus trying to give the competitor a break it may be pointed out that on the very first day of the Shoot we paid out more cash prizes in one match than the total entry fee in that match. Fortunately, however, our entries went a little higher than we had anticipated in some matches and our expenses were lower than expected; the net result being that after paying all expenses incident to the conduct of the Matches we have approximately \$4,000 to our credit.

There may be some among the shooters who attended the Matches who will feel that our estimates were all too conservative. To any such I wish to make it clear that the National Matches are only one activity (and an irregular and uncertain activity at that) of the many which must be conducted by the Association day after day and year after year. The \$4,000 left in the Association treasury as a result of this year's National Matches will not accrue to anyone's benefit except to the benefit of the shooters of America. This sum amounts to only a fraction of the amount lost on the Regional Matches sponsored by the Association during the past three years to keep interest alive while there were no National Matches. Your Association spent from its general funds for the Regional Matches approximately \$7,000 in the year 1932; in the year 1933, \$4,500; in the year 1934, \$6,500, or a total of about \$18,000, solely for the purpose of bridging the gap during the years when because of the depression we

were unable to get Congress to appropriate the funds for the conduct of the National Matches. Even this year we have spent for assistance to State and Regional Shoots, a total of \$3,308 during the first eight months—an amount almost equal to the balance left after the close of the National Matches.

The \$4,000 which now stands to the credit of the National Matches of 1935 can be properly credited to the unusual expenses indicated above, or it can remain available to be drawn upon next winter in the fight we will make before Congress for the National Matches of 1936.

To our members who were fortunate enough to attend the National Matches of 1935, I wish to say that I believe it is good business practice on our part to return not more than 50% of the entry fees, as there is no way to guarantee the number of entries and we must be conservative in our estimates.

An example of the unexpected expenses that must be allowed for in making preliminary estimates may be found in the opening of the ranges for practice and "skidoo" firing on the second Sunday at Camp Perry this year. Practice targets had been almost impossible to obtain. The competitors who made use of the targets for practice on Sunday no doubt thought the expense of operating the range was being borne by the National Match Appropriation. As a matter of fact, the National Rifle Association paid every enlisted man, from telephone linesman to pit man, who worked on the range that day in order to make practice targets available before the National Matches!

It should be realized that it is through the efforts of your Association that you are furnished, free of charge, a splendid National Match rifle and practically all the ammunition you can shoot, and in addition you have a man in the pit to pull your target and a man behind you on the firing line to keep your score; and fifty per cent of the cash entry fee is returned. Under these conditions the return of fifty per cent of the entry fee in the shape of cash prizes is most reasonable and should be considered satisfactory by everyone. In fact there are many who are advancing the thought that the entry fee should be reduced by fifty per cent and all cash prizes should be eliminated. At any rate, if we are to err, let it be on the side of conservatism, as we are convinced that a strong financial position is the only guarantee that this Association will continue to live and keep alive the interest in marksmanship in the years to come. I feel confident that all our members, particularly those who, themselves, have in recent years been faced with a budget-balancing program of their own, will find themselves in full accord with our policy on the financial aspect of the National Matches.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL MATCH FINANCES

Income From the Matches	
.30 Caliber Program.....	\$16,700.00
Small Bore Program.....	3,419.75
Pistol-Revolver Program.....	2,507.00
Entry fees in cash pool for prize money.....	\$22,626.75
"Souvenir Medal" Match fees.....	1,228.50
Gross Entry Fees.....	\$23,855.25
Expenses Incident to the Matches	
Cash Prizes:	
.30 Caliber Program.....	\$8,430.00
Small Bore Program.....	1,784.60
Pistol-Revolver Program.....	1,171.00
Total Cash Prizes.....	\$11,385.60
Other Expenses:	
Legislative expenses incident to securing the matches (includes expenses for Services, Telegraph, Telephone and printing).....	\$2,857.13
Staff Expenses, Travel, Subsistence and Pay of Troops.....	3,123.29
Printing and Engraving.....	1,123.58
Medals and Trophies.....	661.82
Office Supplies and Postage.....	346.96
Telephone and Telegraph.....	23.19
Freight, Express and Drayage.....	151.01
Total Expenses.....	\$8,286.98
Total Expenses, Including Cash Prizes Paid.....	\$19,672.58
Net Credit.....	\$ 4,182.67

CHRONOGRAPH

(Continued from page 9)

to a triangular rule marked in forty-eighths, we find the distance to be 2.25 inches.

And now the time has come to do a little figuring.

Fremantle's formula for the ballistic pendulum is as follows:

$$V=W \times \Pi \times a$$

$$w \quad 12t$$

Where V=velocity of bullet

W=wt. of pendulum in grains

w=wt. of bullet in grains

t=time in seconds of a single swing of the bob

a=movement of bob in inches plus correction for friction

$$\Pi=3.1416$$

Our pendulum, we already know, weighs 76 pounds 7 ounces; and there being 7000 grains in a pound and 437.5 grains in an ounce, we have a pendulum weight of approximately 535000 grains. Dividing this by the weight of our bullet, 246 grains, we get 2175.

Next we must know the time in seconds of a single swing of the pendulum. The best way to determine this is to start the pendulum swinging gently, sit down beside it with a watch, and count the swings for, let us say, seven minutes. We count 307 swings, let us say, which number we

divide into 420 seconds (seven minutes) to get the time in seconds of a single swing; the answer being 1.368 seconds. We multiply this by 12 and get 16.41, which is divided into 3.1416, the answer being .191. This part of the formula will never have to be solved again, it being a constant for this pendulum or for any other with a suspension of 73 inches between top and bottom knife-edges.

Our formula now looks like this: $V = 2175 \times .191 \times 2.25$; and the answer is 935 foot-seconds. No allowance has been made for friction, for I do not consider it important in a well-constructed pendulum suspended upon knife-edges. For example, if I draw my pendulum back 2.5 inches from center, and release it, it will swing 116 times before the swing is reduced to 2 inches from center. This indicates a frictional coefficient of less than 1 per cent for that particular stage of the swing. For the shorter stages the friction is insignificant. Incidentally, the apparatus was first constructed with knife-edges only at the top, and with this arrangement it required only 29 swings to reduce its movement from 2.5 inches to 2 inches from center, which shows that the addition of knife-edges at the bottom reduced friction exactly 400 per cent. All in all, however, some friction is bound to occur both in the bob and the recording rod, and I therefore believe we are entitled to add about one-half of one per cent to our above velocity, bringing it up to 940 foot-seconds.

If the pendulum be properly constructed and carefully manipulated—that is, if the operator will do his part—there is no reason why its readings should not be very accurate. Its operation is based directly upon the acceleration of falling bodies, and this is all that can be said of the most modern electrical chronograph in which time is computed by means of a falling rod.

A fairly close check on the pendulum's accuracy may be had by testing several of the more highly specialized cartridges of known velocity. Some time ago I tried six cartridges of Remington make which were supposed to develop 770 foot-seconds from a 6-inch barrel, and the highest reading was 796 foot-seconds and the lowest 777—a difference of only 19 foot-seconds. Such uniformity speaks well for both the ammunition and the recording instrument, the slightly excessive velocity being due, no doubt, to my 6½-inch barrel. A friend dropped in with only one Remington .38-44 cartridge in his gun, and our reading for this was 1096 foot-seconds. This cartridge is supposed to develop 1100 foot-seconds in his 5-inch barrel. On the other hand, I have tested a number of .45 Automatic cartridges, both F. A. and Remington commercial—the former going back as far as 1914, and

the velocities ran between 755 and 770, whereas they are supposed to be 810.

Although I have hardly begun to probe the instrument's possibilities, it has already demonstrated its practical value in several instances. Some time ago I purchased a Lyman mould for the hollow-base Keith bullet of 230 grains weight, my reason for selecting this bullet being the higher velocity I thought it would permit. I went up to 13 grains of No. 80 with this bullet, and my best velocity was only 907 foot-seconds. Elmer Keith recommends 13.5 grains as maximum for this load, and suggests a slightly lighter charge for double-action revolvers. (New type nonmercuric primer was used.) I decided to alter the mould to cast a heavier bullet, and did so by filing off the base plug, after which the mould threw a flat-base bullet of 246 grains; and this bullet averages between 930 and 945 foot-seconds with only 12.5 grains of No. 80. I have therefore learned from the pendulum what many do not know: that the heavy bullet can be driven faster than the light one, provided one does not exceed the maximum published charges.

Another interesting experiment, showing the effect of loading-density, was made in the following manner: After firing a number of 230-grain bullets with 13 grains of No. 80, and obtaining from 880 to 907 foot-seconds velocity, I cut off the point of a flat-base bullet until its weight was down to 230 grains, and fired it with the same powder charge. It gave 956 foot-seconds—a clear gain of nearly 50 foot-seconds, which was due entirely to the reduced air space in the case when using the flat-base bullet. Incidentally, I am sure this load could be safely stepped up to over 1000 foot-seconds, in which case its wider flat point would produce unusual shock power. The pendulum is of course useful not only in working up maximum loads, but also in scaling down charges to find the mildest and most uniform target load. You can tell when the charge has been reduced too much, for velocities then become very erratic, often varying as much as 100 foot-seconds.

A few parting suggestions, and I am through:

The pendulum should be located where it will not be disturbed by air currents. Its weight should be such as to limit the backward swing to, say, 3.5 inches, which may be accomplished by filling with sand or using auxiliary weights. After every few shots with a revolver it is advisable to lift the bob off the knife-edges, and re-tamp the sawdust. It is also a good idea to remove the bullets and repack the sawdust after six or eight shots. There is no practical necessity for allowing for the increased weight due to the bullets in the bob, since this will usually be too small to count appreciably.

PERRY

(Continued from page 5)

The initial, and offhand, stage of the National Team Match proved the Waterloo of many of the strong teams, the Service rifle load being none too easy to control, shot after shot, from the shoulder when a strong puffy wind is blowing. And it was to be expected that the Marines, if any team, would come strongly through this test.

A stage score of 455 got the Leathernecks off to a good start in the race, leaving the Infantry and the Washington National Guard tied for second and third places, 16 points behind the Sea Soldiers. Fourth place was taken by the California Civilians with 438, fifth place by the Coast Guard, with the Oregon National Guard and the Kansas Civilians tied for sixth and seventh places.

Save for the Marines, who had managed to hold their losses to an average of 4.5 points per man, the offhand stage had saddled the running-up teams with very material losses, some of which were offset by the generally higher scores which all of the principal contestants made during the 200-yard rapid firing, and which resulted temporarily in a new line-up for the leaders.

The Marines, by knocking out 487 points, brought their stage total to 942, but the Doughboys succeeded in adding only 478 to their score, which while sufficient to retain them in second place, increased the lead of the Marines to 25. At this point the Coast Guard, by scoring 480, nosed in to tie the Doughboy's total of 917. The California Civilians remained in fourth place with 909, while the Oregon National Guard, the Kansas Civilians, and the Washington National Guard teams held fifth, sixth and seventh places, respectively.

At this time some of the teams which were later to show well up in Class A, including the Engineers, were apparently lost in the welter of low offhand scores.

The 300-yard Rapid-Fire gave the Marines another opportunity to pile up a greater lead and they added 465 points, while the Infantry, suffering a slump, was shoved from second to third place by the Coast Guard. The Washington National Guard nosed up into fourth place, dropping the California Civilians to fifth, with the National Guard teams of Oregon and New Jersey in sixth and seventh places. So that the totals at the end of the first three short-range stages showed: The Marines 1407; Coast Guard 1382; Infantry 1374; Washington National Guard 1371; California Civilian 1365, and New Jersey National Guard 1352.

On Tuesday afternoon the big scoreboard, mounted on a truck, was moved back from the 300 to the 600-yard range,

(Continued on page 42)

Important Changes Planned for the New Gallery Season

THE increased attendance this past summer in Small Bore and Pistol Matches has forecast a very interesting and busy gallery season. Everyone from the newest tyro to the seasoned club shot will be given an opportunity for more shooting and more prizes under the revised 1935-36 Gallery Program, which has just been announced by the Competition Division.

In the past, if a new member joined the Association in January or February, he could not enter or fire in the Tyro Matches. To make it possible for these shooters to participate in the Home Range Matches, this season, all tyro position matches will be fired in three series. Entries in the first series closing December first, second series February first, etc.

In addition to this added opportunity for tyros to compete, there have been added matches for each of the positions. In the past there were no tyro matches for kneeling, sitting or offhand competition, it being necessary for the tyro to compete in the "open matches" if he desired to shoot a position other than prone.

The enthusiasm with which the Eagle Rifleman Match was received this summer, indicated that there might be a similar demand for a match in the Gallery Program, open only to those who had qualified and received their silver distinguished gallery expert award. Therefore, the Gallery Eagle Rifleman Match has been added to the program this year. In order that those members who have not yet made their third expert qualification may have an opportunity to receive this first, and thereby be eligible to enter in the match, entries will not close in the Gallery Eagle Rifleman Match until March first.

In keeping with the Association's policy of developing programs that will be of the maximum value to clubs in building up their local activities we sent a letter to club officers this summer, asking for opinions regarding the Gallery Rifle League shooting. As a result of the suggestions

received the League conditions have been changed and the 1935-36 Leagues will be conducted under an entirely new plan.

SHOOTING RULES REPRINT AVAILABLE THIS MONTH

A REPRINT of Shooting Rules for rifle and pistol competitions conducted under N. R. A. auspices will be off the press about November 15. At that time the book will be available for distribution to members who have failed to obtain a copy. The rule book is a pocket size 32-page booklet containing all rules governing the conduct of rifle and pistol matches. The book sells for fifty cents the copy but members who have not previously received it are entitled to one copy without charge. All changes and additions to the first edition (printed this spring), will be published in a near future issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

There will be four separate classes, metallic sights, at fifty feet and at seventy-five feet and any sights at fifty and seventy-five feet; with teams of ten, five high scores to count. However, instead of the winner being determined by the number of matches won or lost, this year, the teams will be classified on the basis of scores turned in during the first three matches. The highest and lowest team in each League will be separated by not more than ten points. This classification will remain in effect until the end of the 1935-36 League season and medals will be awarded the high team in each League. Details of the conditions appear in the postal program which has been mailed to all members as well as club officers.

Schedule of N. R. A. Gallery Matches for December is given below.

SCHEDULE—NRA DECEMBER GALLERY MATCHES

Match	Entries Close	When Fired	Entry Fee	
			N. R. A.	Club Member
Tyro Prone Match.....	Dec. 1	December	\$1.00	\$1.00
Tyro Sitting Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.00
Tyro Kneeling Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.00
Tyro Standing Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.00
Tyro Individual Championship.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.00
Gallery Grand Aggregate.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.50
Individual Prone Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.50
Individual Sitting Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.50
.22 Cal. Tyro Slow Fire Pistol Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.00
25 Foot Basement Pistol Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.50
Slow Fire Pistol Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.50
Timed Fire Pistol Match.....	Dec. 1	December	1.00	1.50

MILWAUKEE DISTRICT FALL SHOOT

THE Annual Fall Small-Bore Rifle Matches of the Milwaukee District were staged at the Racine (Wis.) County Line Range on September 22nd. A new attendance record was established with exactly 100 marksmen, including several Northern Illinois and central Wisconsin shooters participating.

The match climaxed a most successful season of shooting in southeastern Wisconsin and drew favorable comment on the efficient manner in which it was conducted. In the short range matches an average of 32 minutes were required from the start of one relay to the start of the next relay, which included 5 minutes for sighting and fouling, an interval for checking blocks and 20 minutes for record shooting.

Match Shooting in the Milwaukee District has assumed such popularity that the small-bore range is being extended from the present 32 points to a total of 48.

The early birds were greeted by warm weather which caused the experts to comment about what the mirage would do but the weather man changed the story when after the first relay was finished the wind shifted suddenly to the northeast. The strong northeast wind soon sent the temperature down fast and likewise the scores. Despite the wind 28 competitors made scores of 390 or better over the Dewar Course.

The only possible of the match was made by W. Hansche in the 50 yd. event. E. Lord copped the 100 yd. match with a 198-12X with C. Schaaf trailing with a 198-9X.

The Dewey Trophy match, the feature event, was won by Charlie Schaaf of the Milwaukee Rifle Club with a 397 over the Dewar course. W. Hansche with a 397 was outranked and took second while E. Lord was third with a 396. J. Obermeyer was high tyro with 390.

Jerry Schmitt copped the 200 yd. Any Sight match with a 195-8X, just nosing out H. Giese with 195-7X to lead a field of 57 entries.

E. Swanson was successfully teamed with E. Sommer to win the 2 Man 200 yd. match with a 386 total over 15 other teams.

The Dewar Team match was again a fight between Wisconsin's big three, Milwaukee Rifle Club copping first with a 1966 total. Belle City was second with 1961 and Badger third with 1959. Austin R. C. of Chicago which copped the spring match with 1970 had to be content with fourth place with their 1952 score. A total of nine teams competed. Gold, silver and bronze medals were awarded to each of the teams as well as to the individuals in each match at the conclusion of the match.—Jos. E. CHEMEL, Ex. Officer.



BADGER RIFLE CLUB OF WISCONSIN GOES TO THE FAIR. PHOTO SHOWS ONE SIDE OF THIS CLUB'S PICTURE DISPLAY AT WISCONSIN STATE FAIR. EDUCATIONAL EXHIBITS LIKE THIS GO A LONG WAY TOWARDS POPULARIZING SHOOTING AS THE TYPICAL AMERICAN SPORT. WALTER MITCHELL, WEST ALLIS, WISCONSIN, IS SECRETARY OF THE BADGER CLUB

Utah State Association Reports

THE following is extracted from the annual report of A. H. Means, retiring president of the Utah Rifle and Pistol Association.

"During the past year the Association sponsored four tournaments: A .22 Indoor Match, held in Salt Lake City and Provo on March 17 and 24; a State Pistol Championship, held on August 4; a State Rifle Championship including try-outs for Utah Camp Perry Civilian Rifle Team, on August 10 and 11; and a State Small Bore Championship on August 18. Eight new clubs and 20 individual members were added to the State Association rolls.

The annual meeting was held on August 12 on the Fort Douglas Rifle Range, at which Captain G. A. Taylor was elected president, H. C. Nelson, vice-president, and A. E. Denne, Jr., secretary and treasurer. Ross O'Neill was elected a director to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of E. V. Deshayes.

A series of indoor matches was held during March at Salt Lake City and at Provo, in which 11 teams, of five men each, and eight individuals competed. The 38th Infantry won first place with a score of 1804, and A. E. Denne, Jr., of Salt Lake City won first individual place with a score of 373.

On August 4 the State Pistol Championship was held at Fort Douglas, the actual firing being conducted by a detail from the

38th Infantry. In all, 24 individuals competed in one or more matches. J. A. Wade of Salt Lake City won first place in the grand aggregate with a score of 635 out of a possible 700, thereby becoming state pistol champion.

On August 10 and 11 the State Rifle Championship was held at Fort Douglas, the firing being conducted by a range detail supplied by the 38th Infantry. A total of 49 shooters entered the matches, of whom 42 fired the entire course. W. R. Rita of Provo won first place in the grand aggregate with a score of 610 out of 650, thereby becoming state rifle champion. The grand aggregate was used by the Adjutant General of Utah as a basis from which to select 10 shooting members and two alternates to attend the national matches at Camp Perry, Ohio. H. A. Weymouth of Salt Lake City was selected as team captain of the group, and J. A. Wade, likewise of Salt Lake City, whose score was among the 12 eligible, was appointed team coach. For the most part, the scores shot during the tournament were much higher than normal in competition of this kind.

The State Small Bore Championship was held at Provo on August 18, seven five-man teams and four individuals firing the Dewar Course. Ross O'Neill of Murray won first place with a score of 390, and the 38th Infantry of Fort Douglas was high team with a score of 1921."

BERGEN COUNTY TOURNAMENT

THE Sixth Annual Bergen County Small-Bore Rifle Tournament sponsored by the Post Rifle and Pistol Club of Allendale, N. J., was held in Allendale on August 17th and 18th. Over fifty riflemen from the New York Metropolitan Area competed for the prizes in five events. The following Saturday and Sunday, August 24th and 25th, found most of these riflemen back on the Allendale Club range for their First Annual Dewar Match. The weather was ideal for these two tournaments. Many non-shooters attended to enjoy a real day in the outdoors and watch their favorites try their best to take one or more of the many prizes offered.

C. W. Tilley of Arlington, N. J., was the winner of the Bergen County Championship with a score of 484 out of 500 and was awarded the Post Rifle and Pistol Club Trophy. Major Mark Gwilliam of Bloomfield, N. J., took second place medal with a score of 483. Sam T. Moore placing third with a 482. The course of fire in this aggregate match was 30 shots at 100 yards, any sight, prone, and 20 shots at the same distance on the 50-Meter International Target.

In the two-man team match, the team of Major Gwilliam and C. Triggs placed first, each scoring a possible. E. Mann and W. Sharples both of Arlington, N. J., took second with 199, outranking C. Groilmund and C. Vanderbush, Sr., who finished third. The team of C. Vanderbush, Jr., and Ray Jones of Allendale took high iron sight honors on their total of 199. Course of fire was 10 shots per man at 100 yards.

The Arlington Rifle Club Team, consisting of C. W. Tilley, J. Tilley, E. Mann, and C. Reynolds, took first place medals in the four-man team match with the score of 399 out of 400. Not satisfied with this the Arlington Club put in another team that took second place with a score of 397. The second team consisted of A. Johnson, Don Hankin, W. Sharples, and C. Dennis. The Paramount Club Team finished third with 396.

In the Dewar Match the following week the same winners of the above matches came through to win most of the prizes. C. W. Tilley of Arlington, over the International Dewar Course, made the fine score of 399, with C. Groilmund of the Allendale Club tagging close behind with a 398. Third place medal went to Robert B. Champlin, of East Orange, who scored 397.

To C. Vanderbush, Sr., a Life Member of the N. R. A. and president of the club, goes the credit for holding of the matches this year on the Allendale Range. It was he who, when we were about to lose the range, bought the property and leased it to the club.—LYMAN CEELEY, *Secretary*.

SECOND NORTHERN CALIFORNIA PISTOL MATCHES

THE second annual Northern California Pistol and Revolver Matches, sponsored by the Richmond Rifle and Revolver Club, were held Sunday, August 25, 1935, on the Richmond Municipal Range. Forty-eight targets employing the double target system were used.

Competing in the various matches were 38 police and civilian teams and 33 individuals, including 19 women shooters.

Festivities started off in the morning with the Ladies' Slow Fire Match in which Freda Bernouer of San Francisco scored 193x200 to win first place and a gold medal. The silver medal for second place went to Dorothy Barnes of Oakland with a score of 192. Third place and a bronze medal went to Jane Arbuckle of Richmond, score 190. Ladies team scores were: Richmond Revolver Club, 923; Northern California Ladies, 913, and Richmond Revolver Club No. 2, 869.

In the main event, Camp Perry Police Course, the National Automobile Club trophy for high peace officers' team was won by the San Francisco Police Department, score 1377. The M. G. Ljutic trophy for high civilian team went to the Tamalpais Revolver Club, score 1322.

Two San Francisco police teams, two teams from the Tamalpais Revolver Club, the Pacific Revolver Club and V. F. W. Post 2727 all won class trophies. A total of 71 gold, silver and bronze medals and 10 silver trophies were presented to the winners.

Officers of the Richmond Rifle and Revolver Club who were in charge of this shoot are Robert A. Hill, President; Ernest J. Martin, Secretary, and John A. Regalia, Treasurer. Lt. F. C. Allen of the 250th Coast Artillery acted as range officer, assisted by Dr. C. J. Parshall, Brentwood. Statistical officers were, Fred Dunning, Richmond; S. D. Lewin and J. Voerge of Berkeley.—E. J. MARTIN.

Morris M. Martin

MMORRIS M. MARTIN, aged 41, of Leopolis, Wis., was instantly killed on U. S. Highway 2 just west of Port Clinton, Ohio, on September 9th while attending the small-bore matches at Camp Perry. He was a member of the N. R. A. and Wisconsin Rifle Association.

For several years Mr. Martin was secretary and outstanding member of the Pella (Wis.) Rifle Club. He was known thruout the state as a splendid sportsman and all-around good fellow. In his passing the shooting fraternity will lose a staunch supporter and his immediate friends all mourn the loss of a real man.—L. E. BULGRIN, Exec. Officer, W. R. A.

Annual Elizabethtown Shoot

THE Annual two-day week-end Shoot, sponsored by Elizabethtown (Pa.) Rifle and Pistol Club was held on the club's improved outdoor range near Harrisburg, August 10-11. It was a friendly meet, fairly well attended and conducted strictly in accordance with N. R. A. rules. Excellent shooting weather prevailed.

Lt. Bob Bair, N. R. A. State Secretary for Pennsylvania, was Executive Officer of the meet while O. H. Swanger, Secretary of the Elizabethtown Club and official host of the occasion served as chief range officer. C. (for congenial) K. Coble scored the targets. Other club officers and members who assisted in conduct of the matches included D. E. Garman, Geo. Kersey, H. H. Zarfoss, Herman S. Good, W. Blaine Stephans, R. B. Aldinger, L. T. Garver, Robert Brinser, Sgt. Earl Reitzel, P. W. Hoffer and Geo. W. Hain. L. Q. Bradley of N. R. A. was also there.

Outstanding winner of matches fired the first day was C. E. Black, who took the iron sight Individual on his score of 490 x 500 as well as the Heiser Brothers Aggregate Trophy, scoring 873 x 900. Bill Bryan got off to a good start by winning the 50-yard Individual with a 200 plus 15X, and W. McCarney hung up a 193 to cop the long Range Individual, final event on the first day card.

Came Sunday and the arrival of Frankford Arsenal's delegation of Woodring, Held, Lambert, Banks and company. These boys had a fairly good reputation to uphold and to their credit, when the day's firing was finished, they held first place in every match. As the final bulletins were posted one shooter was heard to remark that "Frankford had made frankfritters out of the Sunday schedule." Their winnings included the Dewar Course Individual which was captured by R. Lambert score 398; the long range 2-man team with Woodring and Held out in front on a total of 384; the 50-meter event which Woodring wooed with 198; the any sight triple-range individual won by Banks, who dropped only 1 point (at 200 yards); and the grand aggregate the first four places in which were captured by the above mentioned Frankford "four horsemen."

On the pistol range Sgt. T. Maxwell of the Baltimore Police had things pretty well his way, he taking the timed fire event, score 192, and the center fire pistol Championship in which he totaled 275. .22 pistol honors went to C. F. Robbins and Geo. Washeo, the former winning the .22 slow fire match on a 174 score and Washeo totaling 263 to outpoint all comers in the triple-stage. .22 pistol championship.



THIS SPLENDID COLLECTION OF TROPHIES AND MEDALS WAS PRESENTED BY MANUFACTURERS AND INDIVIDUALS OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., TO THE RECENTLY ORGANIZED PROVIDENCE POLICE REVOLVER & ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. THE NEW ASSOCIATION, WITH AN ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP OF 430 DEPARTMENT MEMBERS, SPONSORED A STATEWIDE POLICE MEET ON JULY 27-28 WHICH WAS SUCCESSFUL FROM EVERY STANDPOINT. PHOTO BY C. G. RICE IS PUBLISHED THROUGH COURTESY OF FRANK B. PERRY, N. R. A. STATE SECRETARY FOR RHODE ISLAND

CONNECTICUT POLICE MATCHES

CHIEF M. B. Carroll of the Meriden (Conn.) police department is a staunch advocate of marksmanship for police officers and for the past several years has practiced what he preaches, making it necessary for all members of the department to practice regularly on a fifty-foot range in the station and, during the winter season, operating matches with merchandise prizes for members of the department.

Being aware that a number of other departments in the state had taken up pistol and revolver practice in a serious manner, he believed that the time was ripe for a police match and made arrangements with the result that the first police match in Connecticut, operated by and for police officers only, was held September 15 on the range of the Silver City Gun Club in Meriden.

With many departments having taken up shooting for a short time only, the program was very modest and not too difficult, all shooting being at 25 yards on the standard 25-yard target and only weapons of .22 caliber being permitted.

Matches were open to members of all police departments in Connecticut. The day dawned dark with threats of rain but by 11 A. M. it cleared and conditions were ideal for the affair. The bright sunshine on the grass-covered range with the high hill in the background, the various shades of blue uniforms, the tent erected to hold the prizes with the American and Police flags in front, and the great crowd of spectators presented a very picturesque sight. Five hundred visitors journeyed to the range during the afternoon to witness the match.

The 5-man team match consisted of ten shots per man slow, ten timed, and ten rapid and was won by the Hartford Police with a score of 1326 points. Second place went to the New Haven Police with 1317 points, and third to Hartford Police No. 2 with 1304. Thirteen teams entered in the match. The first team won the Hartford Cournat Police Trophy Silver Cup and five gold medals provided by the Courant Publishing Co., of Hartford; second and third teams received silver and bronze medals.

In a special match between teams from Wallingford, Middletown, and Meriden, twenty shots slow fire, Meriden scored 812, winning a silver cup donated by Chief Abbott of Wallingford; Middletown second with 797 and Wallingford third with 699 points.

The individual match consisted of twenty shots, slow fire, with prizes to first, second, third, fifth and every fourth place down to fifty-first place. The prizes were merchandise and valued at over \$200, and the finest prizes we have ever seen at any

match, consisting of floor lamps, table lamps, cocktail sets, vacuum water sets, electric flatirons, electric percolators, etc.

First place was won by G. J. Dworak of Hartford with 193 points; second, R. J. Lapointe of New Haven, 192; and third, F. W. Dworak of Hartford, 192. The prizes were well distributed, members of every team winning one or more awards.

In a match for the honorary committee and the active committee, 10 shots, C. E. Lyman of Middlefield was the winner of a beautiful cocktail set with 94 points.

The firing line was in charge of Capt. E. J. Langrish of Hartford as Range Officer and the statistical work was performed by members of the State Rifle Association, C. E. Lyman of Middlefield, W. A. Teague of Hartford, H. Z. Dingee of Milford, and T. J. Murphy and E. E. Cooke of Meriden.

The match was a wonderful success and is expected to become an annual event. Chief Carroll is to be complimented on his initiative in bringing about the organization of the first police match ever held in this state.—EDWARD E. COOKE, *Secretary*, Connecticut State Rifle Association.

WARNING NOTICE

BECAUSE of numerous complaints as to his methods of doing business, lack of uniformity in workmanship and quality of merchandise delivered we have found it necessary to refuse any further advertising from Mr. Ad. L. Forke of New Braunfels, Texas. Any further business transactions with this man, by any of our members, are at their own risk and responsibility.

CALEDONIA STARTS SOMETHING

CALEDONIA Rifle and Pistol Club held some novel and very interesting small bore matches recently at its range in the State Forest at Lyndon, Vermont. Unlimited re-entry at 50 yards standing and 100 yards prone, any .22 rifle and any sights, was the order of the day and 25 cents per target the cost. Scores of 80-84 in the standing won back the entry fee, 85-100 won 50 cents. High score for the day won a dollar. In the prone match a score of 97-98 with iron sights won the entry fee and 99-100 won 50 cents. The competitor using a scope sight needed a score one point higher to get into the money. Those who failed to qualify received a refund of 2 cents for every 9 or 10 at 50 yards or 10 at 100 yards. Mr. Teachout, Secy., and Mr. Pinard devised the method of handicapping and modestly admit it was a lucky stab as almost exactly 50% of the entry fees was returned.

The competitors numbered 32 and made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. The firing points were full all day in spite of the extreme heat. In the 50-yard standing event Haskell of Brattleboro won with 89. Dawley of the same club had 88 for second place. Pierce of Cambridge, Vt., scored the only possible of the day to win the 100-yard prone match. Giddings of Brattleboro had three 99's but could not quite squeeze out the extra point. In a special standing match at 100 yards Haskell won with 86 followed by Davenport of St. Johnsbury with 85.

In staging these matches for the small-bore men, Caledonia desired to test the sentiment of the fraternity for a State Association. Representatives of twelve clubs responded to the invitation. Plans were made for a state meet at a more central point and a tentative program adopted.—H. A. HASKELL.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA SHOOT

DESPITE inclement weather forty-seven rifle and pistol fans gathered for the three-day shoot sponsored by the Central Pennsylvania Rifle Club, Inc., and held at Hummelstown, near Harrisburg, Aug. 31-Sept. 2.

In the small-bore matches the Frohm Brothers of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Fred Clemens, Birkenbine, as well as Senior and Junior Altemus were very much in evidence. C. F. Robbins, Chapman and Englert had things more or less their own way in the pistol matches. Our friend Charley Landis was on hand but claimed the change of water did him no good.

Schuber, Sackett and Koehler, ace N. Y. City Police Team members who have made quite a name for themselves, came down from the Annual Harrisburg Pistol Meet and shot a 3-man Pistol Team score of 857 over the National Police Team Course at 25 yards, scaring away all competition, for we were unable to get another team to shoot against them. More power to them anyway. We expected to have the famous D. & H. Pistol Team come down to our range and give these N. Y. C. boys a little trouble but they were unable to get there. Poska and Maxwell of the Baltimore Police were standing around with their ears back waiting for a partner to fill out a pistol team and were very sorry they could not connect for if they could have we think we would have seen some hot competition.

The smooth functioning of the match as a whole was due to the efforts of none other than our own N. R. A. State Secretary, Lt. R. M. Bair, who was executive officer. When it comes to giving a decision we think Bob is as fair and just as anybody we have seen on the range.—M. S. SOURS, *Secretary*.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

SEWARD HOPES FOR MORE AND BETTER-SHOOTING MARINES

ON JULY 21st we of Seward were met with the pleasing sight of three of Uncle Sam's Heavy Cruisers steaming up Resurrection Bay. To the majority of the people in town it meant good times, dancing and meeting the officers and men of the boats. To the members of our rifle club it meant a chance for some competition on our own outdoor range.

Our range is situated up Lewel Creek from town and is just a two hundred yard range. To get even that distance we have to shoot across a flume and dike. Lewel Creek is a glacier stream and goes on rampage at times, hence must be escorted thru town in the flume.

We have always heard of the wonderful shots they have in the Marines so our range officer, Fred Kielcheski, contacted an officer of the Marines from the U. S. S. *Chicago* and they were glad to give us a match. The match was to be fired at two hundred yards, four positions, iron sights and five-man teams.

We received our share of kidding from our Leatherneck friends before the match. They believed that because we have such a small town (about 700) and a club membership of less than 100 they would walk away with the match. Little did they know what gun lovers some of these sourdoughs living in this country are. We have men here who would rather have a good rifle and be able to hit where they aim than have their names written in the hall of fame.

Came Monday, the day for firing the match. There was a good turnout of both Marines and local riflemen, despite threatening clouds. The Marines were snappy looking in their greens, while our men, dressed in their customary civilian clothes, arrived with rifles such as any inspecting officer would have been proud to inspect.

To make a long story short the match ended with a score of 439 for Seward and 382 for the Marines. The high score for the match was made by Gessage of Seward. The highest score of the Marines was four points below our lowest score of 87. The Marines received a good razzing from the sailors, but as usual proved themselves gentlemen and fine sportsmen.

After the first cruisers left we anxiously awaited arrival of the next three cruisers. We were given a match with a team of Marines from the U. S. S. *Portland*. In this match the teams were made up of six men each, scores of the five high only counting. Gossage was high man again with a score of 90, Kielcheski of Seward and Lezinka and Kay of the Marines tied for second place with a score of 88. Total score for the match: Seward, 432; U. S. S. *Portland* Marines, 408.

As our men were improving in both marksmanship and confidence we were

glad to see the last two of the cruisers come steaming up the bay. These were the last of the cruisers due here this summer. We were given a match with a team of Marines from the U. S. S. *New Orleans*. In this final event scores were 449 to 411 in favor of our team. Gilliland of Seward was high man for the day with a score of 93. Craig of the Marines was high man for their team with a score of 87, one point below Seward's lowest score for the day.

We have made some good friends and enjoyed shooting the matches. As Alaska was not able to send a team to Camp Perry this year we were more than fortunate in having this competitive shooting on our own range. We hope to be able to send a team to Perry next year, and in the meantime we hope to have more and better Marines to shoot against.—J. F. SCHULTZ, *Secretary*.

CAMP PERRY SMALL-BORE BULLETINS NOW READY

A POCKET size pamphlet containing summaries of scores fired in the various small-bore matches at Camp Perry has been printed by the N. R. A. as a fore-runner of the year book of scores which the Association plans to publish, beginning next year. The booklet contains the names and addresses of approximately 500 small-bore shooters as well as the scores made by each in all individual and two-man events fired at Camp Perry.

A copy of this new printed pamphlet is being mailed to all competitors who participated in the .22 rifle matches fired in conjunction with the 1935 National Matches. The Association will gladly mail a copy of the booklet to others upon receipt of 10 cents postage to help defray the cost of mailing and handling.

State Association and Club Officers responsible for the conduct of tournaments, as well as others interested in this subject should also write for a copy of the new book, "How to Organize and Conduct a Rifle and Pistol Tournament." This helpful manual is also available from the N. R. A. at fifty cents per copy. Address requests and remittances (stamps accepted) to N. R. A. Competitions Division, 816 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL MATCH PHOTOS

AS WE go to press, a number of photographs of the range and Small Arms Firing School as well as team pictures of the various International Teams arrives from Dick Dreyer.

A number of competitors have inquired as to Dreyer's address when he is not at Camp Perry. He can be reached at 160 W. Stanwood Road, Columbus, Ohio.

FAILURE TO PAY DUES COSTLY TO RIDGEVILLE CLUB

FAILURE to reaffiliate with the N. R. A. for the current year after maintaining its charter and remaining in good standing for sixteen out of the past eighteen years has resulted in the disqualification of the club, a team representing which outshot all contenders in the N. R. A. .30 Caliber Inter-Club Match fired at Camp Perry on September 13. The unfortunate outfit is the Ridgeville Rifle Club of Highland Park, Illinois. This club entered a four-man team in the Inter-Club Match and scored 374 x 400 to win the trophy valued at \$250.00, a set of silver medals worth \$25.00, and \$40.00 in cash. It subsequently developed, however, that the club had overlooked paying its 1935 club dues to N. R. A., hence the team was ineligible to compete in the match. The prizes have accordingly been recalled.

Forfeiture of first place prizes by Ridgeville moves up all other teams in the match by one place. To Salt Lake (Utah) Small Arms Club goes the trophy and silver medals; Big Meadow (Nev.) Pistol and Rifle Club gets the set of second place bronze medals, while Burbank (Calif.) Rifle and Pistol Club is entitled to third place medals. Five club teams (those originally placing second to sixth, inclusive) share the \$40.00 cash prize forfeited by the Ridgeville Club.

GAME ASSOCIATION RETIRES

THE American Game Association has retired as an active organization. The work in which the association has been engaged during the past twenty-four years will be carried on by the recently organized American Wildlife Institute, with offices in the Investment Building, Washington, D. C. Mr. Seth Gordon, who has served as president of the association since January 1, 1931, has been named secretary of the new institute.

American Game magazine, the official publication of the association, also was turned over to the American Wildlife Institute which proposes to continue it as *American Wildlife*, successor to the present publication.

The American Game Association will retain its charter and continue as a legal entity, primarily to protect certain endowments. Mr. William B. Greely, of New York City, an experienced veteran in the conservation field and first vice-president of the association, will function as its head.

Delaware State Shoot

THE Second Annual Delaware State Pistol and Small Bore Rifle Tournament in conjunction with the Second Annual All State Police Team Match was held on Saturday, September 28th, at the Delaware State Range near New Castle, Delaware. This well known range on the Delaware River was loaned, through the generosity of General Weller E. Stover of the Delaware National Guard, to the Wilmington Rifle and Pistol Club and the Delaware State Police, who sponsored the tournament. Captain J. B. Grier and some of his brother officers did range duty while well disciplined and natty looking lads, members of the local Sea Scouts, acted as runners.

These uniformed officers and boys, together with approximately 75 shooters, both civilians and policemen, on the firing line presented a rather colorful appearance. The shoot went off without a hitch or a protest with Ollie Schriver of the N. R. A. scoring and the statistical work being done by Henry Marsh of the Hercules Powder Company, and Francis Dugan of the du Pont Company, assisted by Ed. Koester, President and Frank Hilberg, Secretary of the Wilmington Rifle & Pistol Club.

A large number of valuable merchandise prizes were donated by local merchants and two beautiful cups were given for permanent possession by the Hotel du Pont to the high Delaware shooter in the Pistol and Rifle Championship Matches. All of this was topped off by an excellent dinner at the Hotel du Pont given in honor of the visiting policemen and to which were invited State, County and Municipal authorities, officials of the match and spirited public citizenry.

The speeches were short but pithy. One speaker a "G-man," R. George Harvey, who is head of Federal Bureau of Investigation office which has jurisdiction over Delaware, in his address stressed the need for a thorough cooperation between Federal agents, local police and citizens in combating the roving type of criminal which exists today. A better knowledge of the use of firearms was also stressed. Congratulations were extended to the New Jersey State Police team which won the police matches. Second place was won by the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol with the West Virginia State Police third, Delaware fourth and Maryland fifth.

The Delaware Pistol Championship Cup was won by Gurdon Charsha, H. G. Tanner was second. In the Dewar Match the high Delaware shooter was Winfield Cann with a score of 393. This gave Mr. Cann the beautiful Rifle Championship cup. Other prize winners in this match

were first, M. R. M. Gwilliam, 399; second, R. Triggs, 394.

S. D. Kirk shot a 175 to take the .38 slow fire event and the .22 slow fire match went to J. H. Chapman, who totaled 174.

The .38 slow timed and rapid "National Course" match was taken by those two hot shot Baltimore "cops," Sgt. T. R. Maxwell and Wm. Paska with 271 and 256 respectively.

FINNS BEAT SWISS

AN unofficial report of the International Free Rifle Matches has just arrived. The feature match this year was won by Finland with a score of 5488 points and the Finland team and shooting members also established six additional new world records, according to unofficial returns.

The 1935 International Free Rifle events were held at Rome, Italy, in September. Course of fire consisted of forty shots at 300 meters in three positions,—prone, kneeling and standing. In the important team match for possession of the Argentine Cup each nation is permitted to enter one team of five shooters, all scores to count. The Finns' unofficial score in this event averages about 1097x1200. Both Miinalainen and Leskinen of Finland scored 1111 points, 2 points better than the previous record held by Zimmerman of the Swiss.

The United States has not participated in the match since 1930, in which year our team won the cup at Antwerp, Belgium, on a score of 5441.

Unofficial scores in the Argentine Cup Event are Finland 5488, Estonia 5465, Switzerland 5446, Sweden 5405, Norway 5378, France 5293, and Italy 5279.

Over the same course with .22 Caliber handguns the Baltimore policemen repeated, Maxwell having a 267 and Paska a 258.

The 10X's in M. R. M. Gwilliam's possible in the 50 yd. individual rifle match won first place for him, outranking the 9X possible made by Ransford Triggs.

In the 100 yard Individual Match Gwilliam and Triggs were again first and second with 198 and 197. D. H. Vance was seventh with 190 and W. Monigle was tenth with 189.

Forty-nine consecutive shots in the black won the Swiss match for R. Triggs. His closest rival was C. H. Johnson with 19 Bulls.—FRANCIS DUGAN.

ROYAL CANADIANS VS. U. S. NAVAL RESERVE

THE First Battalion Gun Club, N. Y. Naval Reserve, cruised aboard the U. S. S. *Arkansas*, flagship of the Training Squadron under command of Rear Admiral Hayne Ellis, on training duty, with Halifax, N. S., as the scheduled port of call. This seemed like an opportune time to further our relations with our cousins over the northern border and a challenge was sent to the Nova Scotia Rifle Ass'n. Lt. Col. R. S. Simmonds, president of the N. S. R. A., accepted, and after permission to land our arms was received the match was on.

The conditions finally agreed on were 10 shots "deliberate fire" in the prone position at 200, 300 and 500 yards. Looks easy, doesn't it? On the standard Army A or B target it is. The British however are great exponents of HOLD and make use of a smaller target and use only half a bulls-eye, a semi-circle, to sight on. They do not fire rapid fire or other positions as we do, so they tease themselves with less paper and black.

A hard, driving, cold rain was our due, September 16; nevertheless the eighteen competitors were not to be put off, for a while. The N. S. R. A. team comprised men of the Royal Canadian Army, Air Force, Reserves and Mounted Police. Lt. Colonels R. S. Simmonds and Colwell and Inspector L. H. Nicholson, R. C. M. P., all active officials of the Dominion and Nova Scotia Associations were among the participants. Lt. Col. Simmonds shared honors with his son Cpl. R. L. Simmonds for top score—94x100 for the two stages completed. The score at the 300 was 817 to 785 and the men were drenched. The driving rain and biting cold had at last made itself felt and all hands were more than glad to suspend firing, match or no match.

Upon return to the club house refreshments were served by hostesses who had braved the torrents to come to cheer everyone. Colonel Simmonds introduced the Deputy Mayor of Halifax who presented each member of the team with a medallion commemorating our friendly invasion of their country. Lt. Commander R. S. Saunders, U. S. N. R., and Chief Signalman J. J. Peck, team captain and club secretary, respectively, were called on for a few words and a standing invitation was given for a return match which was promptly accepted.

The whole conduct of the match and meeting emphasized Colonel Simmond's remark that amity and sportsmanship will always exist between these two great countries, the Dominion and the States—J. J. PECK, Secretary.

Official Bulletins—N. R. A. Outdoor Postal Matches

Spring Program
Final Bulletin No. 1

Fired during May

TYRO 50-YARD MATCH (100 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots at 50 yards, prone. Metallic sights. To the winner a 10-K gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

Name and Address	Score
1. Chester Glidden, Susquehanna, Penna.....	397
2. P. Teachout, Lyndonville, Vt.....	397
3. Rudolph Stebner, Waltham, Mass.....	397
4. Ben Bohall, Oswego, N. Y.....	397
5. Roy Matthew, Albuquerque, N. Mex.....	396
6. A. Born, Greeley, Colo.....	395
7. Hugo Pahl, Jr., San Antonio, Texas.....	394
8. M. G. Owens, Hertford, N. C.....	393
9. Lewis Osborn, Santa Rita, N. Mex.....	393
10. L. A. Colburn, San Francisco, Calif.....	393

Spring Program
Final Bulletin No. 21

Fired during June

50-METER SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH (46 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots at 50 meters, prone. Metallic sights. To the winner, a gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

Name and Address	Score
1. E. N. Moor, Jr., Detroit, Mich.....	200+19 10's
2. E. H. Pierce, Chicago, Ill.....	200+ 8 10's
3. Harry Lyman, Corona, Calif.....	199
4. Willet Kuhn, Kilgore, Texas.....	199
5. Lewis MacLeod, Roslyn, N. Y.....	199
6. R. Stanifer, Altus, Okla.....	198
7. H. E. Potter, Downing, Mo.....	198
8. Emory Hawcock, Monmouth, Ill.....	198
9. George Morse, Minneapolis, Minn.....	198
10. Chas. Hamby, Atlanta, Ga.....	197
11. Mark R. M. Gwilliam, Brooklyn, N. Y.....	197

Spring Program
Final Bulletin No. 25

Fired during June

AMERICAN LEGION SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH (30 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots at 50 meters, prone. Metallic sights. To the winner, a gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to seventh, bronze medals.

Name and Address	Score
1. C. L. Woodworth, Athens, Ohio.....	199
2. Ralph Wm. Travis, Waterloo, Iowa.....	199
3. G. G. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa.....	198
4. Henry Hagedorn, New York, N. Y.....	198
5. John F. Rand, Melrose, Mass.....	197
6. James W. Woolrey, Canon City, Colo.....	197
7. Paul Robertson, Atlanta, Ga.....	197

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 41

Fired during July

INDIVIDUAL 50-METER THREE-POSITION MATCH (10 Entries)

Conditions: Ten shots in each position: prone, kneeling, and standing at 50 meters. Metallic sights. To the winner, a gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

Name and Address	Score
1. E. G. Pope, Ft. Stockton, Texas.....	274
2. Chas. Grollmund, Paterson, N. J.....	270
3. Arthur Reynor, Allendale, N. J.....	263
4. Rodney Reston, Amsterdam, N. Y.....	261
5. Ralph Wm. Travis, Waterloo, Iowa.....	252

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 42

Fired during July

THE EAGLE RIFLEMAN TROPHY MATCH (53 Entries)

Conditions: Open to small bore distinguished riflemen. Twenty shots at 50 yards and at 100 yards. Any small-bore rifle. Any sights. To the winner, the Eagle Rifleman Trophy and a gold-filled medal; second to tenth, bronze medals. To the high competitor using iron sights, a sterling silver medal.

Name and Address	Score
1. S. J. Lanning, Sioux City, Iowa.....	400
2. Joseph Chemel, Racine, Wis.....	399
3. R. E. Loudon Butler, Penna.....	399
4. W. O. Boian, Des Moines, Iowa.....	399
5. Allan McLaughlan, Grand Blanc, Mich.....	399
6. Wm. Bryan, Roslyn, Penna.....	399
7. H. E. Potter, Downing, Mo.....	399
8. C. L. Woodworth, Athens, Ohio (Hi-Iron).....	399
9. U. S. Vance, Terrace Park, Ohio.....	398
10. George Ream, Nescopeck, Penna.....	398

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 43

Fired during July

RAILWAYMEN'S INDIVIDUAL SMALL-BORE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH (8 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots at 50 yards and twenty shots at 100 yards. Metallic sights. To the winner, a gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third, bronze medal.

Name and Address	Score
1. L. P. Cailey, Onarga, Ill.....	396
2. Paul Robertson, Atlanta, Ga.....	395
3. George Ream, Nescopeck, Penna.....	395

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 44

August 27, 1935

AMERICAN LEGION JUNIOR TEAM MATCH (12 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots, prone, per man. To the winning team, the Arthur A. Mitten American Legion Junior Rifle Team trophy. Bronze medals to first, second and third teams.

Team and Address	Score
1. Legion Junior Club, Post 15, Team 3, Youngstown, Ohio.....	989
2. Vincent B. Costello Jr. Rifle Team, Washington, D. C.....	985
3. Gallatin Post No. 14, Bozeman, Mont.....	973

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 45

Fired during July

AMERICAN LEGION INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP (16 Entries)

Conditions: Ten shots standing; ten shots sitting; ten shots prone. Any center-fire rifle weighing not over ten pounds. Metallic sights. To the winner, a gold-filled medal; second, a silver medal; third to fifth, bronze medals.

Name and Address	Score
1. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, Hawaii.....	146
2. Walter Giger, Columbus, Nebr.....	146
3. Karl Oefer, Lovelock, Nev.....	143
4. G. G. Cooper, Des Moines, Iowa.....	143
5. Wm. Synarski, Amsterdam, N. Y.....	143

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 46

Fired during Aug.-Sept.

LIFE MEMBERS SMALL BORE MATCH (33 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots at 50 yards and twenty shots at 100 yards. Metallic sights. To the winner,

the Life Members' Plaque and a 10 K gold medal; second, a sterling silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

Name and Address

Score

1. A. J. Henrich, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.....	400
2. E. L. A. Bruger, Ladysmith, Wis.....	398
3. Pat Donohue, Girard, Ohio.....	398
4. Lewis Bulgrin, Owen, Wis.....	398
5. Howard Keene, Kittery, Maine.....	398
6. Wm. Kelley, Southbridge, Mass.....	397
7. A. C. Berg, Lorain, Ohio.....	397
8. S. J. Lanning, Sioux City, Iowa.....	397
9. J. B. Cook, Beggs, Okla.....	396
10. Harold Mattison, Binghamton, N. Y.....	396

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 47

Fired during Aug.-Sept.

LIFE MEMBERS' ANY SIGHT MATCH (38 Entries)

Conditions: Twenty shots at 50 yards and twenty shots at 100 yards. Any sights. To the winner, the Life Members' Plaque and a 10-K gold medal; second, a sterling silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

Name and Address

Score

1. Chas. Hamby, Atlanta, Ga.....	400+35x
2. George Morse, Minneapolis, Minn.....	400+31x
3. G. E. Widger, Ione, Wash.....	400+30x
4. A. C. Berg, Lorain, Ohio.....	399
5. Lloyd Moore, Alliance, Ohio.....	399
6. S. J. Lanning, Sioux City, Iowa.....	399
7. A. J. Henrich, Queens Village, N. Y.....	399
8. U. S. Vance, Terrace Park, Ohio.....	399
9. P. E. Champ, Geneva, N. Y.....	399
10. Emory Hawcock, Monmouth, Ill.....	399

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 48

Fired during Aug.-Sept.

LIFE MEMBERS' SLOW FIRE PISTOL MATCH (12 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots slow fire at 50 yards. Any automatic pistol or revolver of .38 or larger caliber. To the winner, the Life Members' Plaque and a 10-K gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to ninth, bronze medals.

Name and Address

Score

1. Fred Michael, Webster City, Iowa.....	342
2. Harry Craycroft, Richmond, Calif.....	333
3. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, Hawaii.....	329
4. J. V. K. Wagar, Fort Collins, Colo.....	319
5. Dr. F. M. Calmes, Kansas City, Mo.....	319
6. Ransom House, Port Washington, N. Y.....	317
7. R. C. Powell, Chicago, Ill.....	316
8. J. Arthur Gerken, Port Washington, N. Y.....	261
9. Howard Hathaway, Tucson, Ariz.....	254

Spring Program
Bulletin No. 49

Fired during Aug.-Sept.

LIFE MEMBERS' SLOW FIRE .22 PISTOL MATCH (9 Entries)

Conditions: Forty shots slow fire at 50 yards. Any .22 caliber pistol or revolver. To the winner, the Life Members' Plaque and a 10-K gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to eighth, bronze medals.

Name and Address

Score

1. Karl Krauthelm, Honolulu, Hawaii.....	361
2. Harold Mattison, Binghamton, N. Y.....	354
3. Fred Michael, Webster City, Iowa.....	347
4. J. V. K. Wagar, Fort Collins, Colo.....	347
5. Dr. F. M. Calmes, Kansas City, Mo.....	323
6. Ransom House, Port Washington, N. Y.....	320
7. J. A. Gerken, Port Washington, N. Y.....	311
8. Howard Hathaway, Tucson, Ariz.....	302

CORRECTED BULLETIN

BULLETIN No. 24, 200-yard Small-Bore Spring Championship has been corrected as follows: U. S. Vance, Terrace Park, Ohio, was awarded a silver medal for high score using iron sights. Vance placed ninth on a score of 193x200.

COMING EVENTS

California State Metropolitan Small-Bore Indoor Championship, sponsored by the Oakland Rifle Club of Oakland, will be fired in the Oakland Auditorium range on November 3, 1935, 9 A. M. This match is the first of its kind to be fired West of the Rockies.

Third Annual North Texas Small-Bore and Pistol Matches, conducted by Wichita Falls Gun Club, will be held on that club's range, 2 miles west of city on Highways 30 and 277, beginning promptly at 8:00 a. m., Sunday, November 3, 1935. For further particulars contact N. E. Barr, Secretary-Treasurer, c/o Panhandle Refining Company, Wichita Falls, Texas.

CHALLENGES

Fairfield (Iowa) Rifle Club challenges any club or clubs to a postal match, four positions, ten shots each, iron sights, team of ten men, five high to count. Write Harley L. Droz, Secy Fairfield Rifle Club, Fairfield, Iowa.

Terrace City Rifle and Revolver Club of Yonkers, N. Y., would like matches in four positions at 50 feet, five shots each position. Iron or scope sights—postal or shoulder to shoulder. Communicate with Paul J. St. Jean, President, 604 Bellevue Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y.

Ashland (Wis.) R. & P. Club want postal matches Indoor 50 ft. range 10 shots each offhand (no sling) kneeling, sitting and prone. Use sling in last three positions. Address C. E. Carlson, Secretary, Ashland, Wis.

Fort Wayne (Ind.) Rifle and Revolver Club desires postal matches with any rifle club; .22 cal., any sights, at 50 feet in the prone and standing positions, on marked targets only. Schedule to start first week of December. Address H. V. Schollosser, Secretary, 602 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind.

Milwaukee (Wis.) Rifle Club desires to schedule a limited number of pistol matches this winter. Course desired is 10 shots slow fire, 10 shots timed fire, and 10 shots rapid fire at 50 feet. N. R. A. rules to govern, scores only to be exchanged; ten men to fire with five high to count. Write Loren D. Schiff, Secretary, 3358 N. Downer Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Reidsville (N. C.) Rifle and Revolver Club desires indoor postal matches at 50 feet, four positions, iron sights, 10-man teams, five high to count. Will exchange scores. Address T. L. McDowell, Secretary, Box 113, Reidsville, N. C.

Hammond (Ind.) Rifle and Pistol Club would like to arrange postal matches with other clubs. Address D. C. Eckert, Secretary, 5133 Hohman Ave., Hammond, Ind.

Delaware Valley Rifle Club, of New Hope, Pa., challenges any rifle club to matches for the coming indoor season. Conditions: 50 feet, 10 men to shoot, 5 high to count, 3 or 4 positions, 10 shots each position, any sights. Free rifle standing position. Targets exchanged if desired. Address G. L. Caulton, Secretary, 42 Delevan St., Lambertville, N. J.

Clarion (Iowa) Rifle Club challenges any rifle club shooting an average of 90 or better in the standing position, 10 men to shoot, 5 high scores to count. (Free rifle.) Also the second team challenges any 10-man team, 5 high to count. Free rifle conditions. Will exchange targets or certified scores. Address John F. Wion, Executive Officer, Clarion, Iowa.

Grover Cleveland High School Girls Rifle Club would like to arrange a schedule of postal matches with other high school girl groups during the coming winter. Address replies to Captain R. C. Wilson, 4352 La. Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Tampa (Fla.) Police Pistol Club would like to arrange matches with other clubs or police departments. Ten-man teams, high 5 scores to count, .38 caliber or larger pistols or revolvers, National Match or Camp Perry Police Course. Address F. L. Wyman, Police Headquarters, Tampa, Florida.

CLUB NOTES

Connoquenessing Valley Gun and Rod Club of Zelenople, Pa., sponsored their first Open Small-Bore Tournament on Labor Day of this year. The attendance was not large, but the 20 firing points of the new small-bore range were filled all day. The wind was quite strong at times and prevented high scores. Five matches were scheduled, the shooters being divided into two classes. Bronze medals were awarded to the winners of each class.

Paul St. Jean, President, Terrace City R. & R. Club of Yonkers, N. Y., reports that the City of Yonkers now has one of the finest indoor ranges in the east. Located in the basement of the city garage, this fireproof and safety-proof range was constructed with the aid of FERA funds, as outlined in our editorial in the May RIFLEMAN. All shooters in the vicinity of Yonkers are urged to make use of this new community range.

Warriors from Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho gathered on August 18th for the annual rifle match held at LaGrande, Ore. Despite unfavorable weather conditions some very creditable scores were made by the shooters. The boys from Walla Walla, Washington, seemed to have the rest of the clubs rather outclassed but representatives from other outfits were unanimous in promising keener competition next year, now that the match will be an annual event.

Emery Hawcock of Monmouth, Iowa, won Class A rifle honors in the fall rifle and pistol shoot sponsored by the Illini Gun Club held at Monmouth.

Sixty-seven Class 'C' (novice) small-bore shooters attended the Connecticut State R. & R. Association monthly shoot held at Wallingford on September 22. E. E. Cooke, the association's hard-working secretary, reports that about half of the shooters present had never previously attended a match.

In the Second Annual Ohio-Michigan Shoulder to Shoulder Team Match held at Camp Custer, Michigan, on Sunday, August 4 (20 shots at 50 yards, 20 at 100 yards, and 10 at 200 yards, any sights) the Ohio 10-man team totalled 4859, Michigan 4833.

Irish Rifle Club of Toronto, Canada, defeated the Contingent Rifle Club of Rochester, N. Y., for the 13th consecutive year in their annual Miller Trophy "Mug" Match fired on September 19. This is the Annual International event in which the Canadian and U. S. marksmen exchange guns, hence the Irish won the event using Springfield rifles.

C. E. Nordhus, well known Highland Park, Illinois, marksman, and Charles Hunter, Chicago skeet shooter, both active members of the N. R. A., are now associated with the firm of Marshall Field & Company, being in charge of the new Gun Shop located on the fifth floor of the famous Chicago men's store. Henry Vogt, nationally known gunsmith is also connected with the shop. Members in the Illinois metropolis are invited to visit the new store where a cordial welcome awaits them.

In the Lehigh Valley Small-bore Shoot, sponsored by the North End Rod and Gun Club of Allentown, Pa., R. E. Lambert of Frankford Arsenal ran 133 consecutive tens at 100 yards to win the 100-yard Swiss Match. Aside from Lambert's long run, the 2-day meet was a field day for young W. B. Woodring, who captured five of the seven events fired.

LOST AT CAMP PERRY

Bausch & Lomb Draw Tube Spotting Scope left on the 1000-yard firing line on the 800-yard range at Camp Perry, Wednesday morning, September 18, about 11:30 A. M. The scope stand was the same finish as the scope with two legs in front and one adjustable leg in the rear, and the scope was tied to the stand with a brown bandolier strap. Finder please return scope to Nels Madson, 1032 Russet St., Racine, Wisconsin.

STOLEN-GUN WARNINGS

Winchester Model 52 Standard Barrel No. 27824, checkered fore-end and pistol grip, silver diamond inlet into fore-end near trigger guard, pearl diamond in the fore-end near upper sling swivel, hard rubber pistol grip cap. Stolen from Mr. Charles F. Black, 2619 N. 6th Street, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Any information concerning the present whereabouts of this rifle should be immediately transmitted to Mr. Black at the indicated address.

Colt Officers Model "heavy barrel No. 568470. Reward for return. Ralph L. Adriance, D. & H. R. R. Police Team, Binghamton, New York.

Stolen on August 14 from the home of Dr. Claude Durfee, Clinton, Illinois, one Remington .30 S No. 13818, one Southern Derringer No. 3968, and one Remington .20 g. pump No. 102830.

Stolen on June 12th from the residence of John W. Smith, 1331 Delta Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio, one Colt .38 cal. Police Positive Revolver No. 26302, marked C. P. D.; one Colt .380 automatic pistol No. 24432; and one .22 Woodsman No. 92375.

Two Colts .45 auto pistols, one No. C115167, the other a commercial Model over No. 200,000. Also one .380 Remington auto pistol and one Colt new pocket Model .32 caliber revolver, hammer spur ground off and ejector rod cut off flush with front of frame. Records of entire collection stolen and numbers not available. Arthur Strode, 2311 Grant St., Vancouver, Washington.

ILLINOIS COMPETITIONS

THE Illinois State Rifle Association closed its outdoor small-bore program for the season with the firing of the state individual championship at Ft. Sheridan on Sunday, September 29. An entry list of sixty marksmen provided plenty of close competition. The course of fire was ten shots each at 50, 100 and 200 yards.

Louis Schmidel, Federal Reserve bank guard, with an aggregate of 296x300 was the winner after tying with but outranking Russell Wiles, Jr. E. J. Neuman pushed the leaders closely with a 295. In the iron sights division Fred Johansen of Joliet was high gun with 294, topping C. E. Ericksen's card by two points. An Aurora girl, Beth Royston, captured the medal for women shooters.

Medals in "B" and "C" classes were won by R. L. Sanders, E. N. Moor, Jerome Block and A. M. Bates.

A pistol match, an "any revolver" event, was won by Ken Smith of Chicago Rifle Club. He scored 276. Entrants from the Federal Reserve's staff of guards, J. A. Cochrane and Capt. D. Walker were second and third in order. J. J. McCullough defeated other novice marksmen in winning high tyro honors.

An inter-state atmosphere was imparted to the events by the participation of a group of Wisconsin hot shots from Milwaukee and Racine.

Camp Perry Bulletins

(Concluded from October issue)

FINAL N. R. A. MATCHES

(Bulletins received too late for publication in the October issue)

Official Bulletin No. 54

THE "400" TROPHY MATCH

Open to.—Members of the "400 Club," an honorary fraternity composed of Association members who have scored 400 x 400 over the Dewar Course at Camp Perry.

Course.—The aggregate of the scores in the following matches will constitute the score for this match: The U. S. Trophy Match, the Lyman Two-man Team Match, the Preliminary Dewar Course Match.

Prizes.—To the winner, the "400" Trophy to be permanently held and \$10.00.

No.	Name and Organization	Score
1.	Louden, R. E., Butler, Penn.	1392
2.	Schiller, Paul, Nashville, Tenn.	1391
3.	Canfield, V. Z., Akron, Ohio.	1391
4.	Bond, Sam, New Philadelphia, Ohio.	1387
5.	Randle, Thurman, Dallas, Texas.	1384
6.	Gardner, Russell, Dr., Troy, Ohio.	1368
7.	Hart, A. E., Cleveland, Ohio.	981

Official Bulletin No. 60

AMERICAN LEGION INDIVIDUAL MATCH

(125 Entries)

When fired.—An aggregate of scores made by legionaires in the President's Match.

Open to.—Any Legionaire in good standing, regardless of present service connection.

Prizes.—To the winner, a gold medal; second, a silver medal; third to tenth, bronze medals.

No.	Name and Organization	Score
1.	Riches, Harry L., Capt., Ore. N. G. Team.	140
2.	Wilson, William B., Maj., Inf. N. G. Team.	140
3.	Wilson, Wilbur L., Penn. Civ. Team #1.	140
4.	Griffin, Ashley J., Capt., Conn. N. G. Team	140
5.	Canfield, Virgil Z., A. M. L. Team.	139
6.	Samsoe, Therkild P., N. J. Civ. Team.	139
7.	Comstock, Hilliard, Cal. Civ. Team #1.	139
8.	Nelson, Earl, A. M. L. Team.	138
9.	Petty, Clarence S., N. J. Civ. Team.	137
10.	Haagon, Smith V., Wash. State Civ. Team.	137

Official Bulletin No. 63

50-METER INTERCLUB TEAM MATCH

(7 Entries)

Open to.—Teams of four shooters, to which may be added a team captain and coach, from any affiliated N. R. A. club in good standing.

When fired.—Saturday, September 14, beginning at 1:30 P. M.

Course.—20 shots per man.

Prizes.—To the winning team, six silver medals; to second and third teams, bronze medals. Cash prizes. (Schedule "H") to which will be added such amount as may be necessary to award 5 per cent of the entry fees to the highest team composed of shooters who have never before competed in the National Matches.)

No.	Team and Address	Score
1.	Fenmore Rifle Club, New Jersey.	786
2.	Sunshine Rifle Club, Florida.	785
3.	Roslyn Rifle Club, New York.	782

Official Bulletin No. 64

REMINGTON TROPHY MATCH

(6 Entries)

Open to.—One or more teams of four shooters, to which may be added a team captain and coach, from any affiliated N. R. A. club in good standing.

When fired.—Saturday, September 14, beginning at 2:30 P. M.

Course.—20 shots per man at 200 yards.

Prizes.—To the winning team, the Remington Trophy and silver medals. To the second and third teams, bronze medals. Cash prizes. (Schedule "H.") Bronze medals to the highest team shooting metallic sights provided such team does not win place medals.

No.	Team and Address	Score
1.	Roslyn Rifle Club, New York.	772
2.	Quinnipiac Rifle Club, Connecticut.	771
3.	Toledo Rifle Club #1, Ohio.	751

NOVEMBER, 1935

Official Bulletin No. 65

SHORT-RANGE INTERCLUB TEAM MATCH

(9 Entries)

Open to.—One or more teams of four shooters, to which may be added a team captain and coach, from any affiliated N. R. A. club in good standing.

When fired.—Saturday, September 14, beginning at 7:30 A. M.

Course.—20 shots per man at 50 yards and 100 yards.

Prizes.—To the winning team, silver medals; to the second and third teams, bronze medals. Cash prizes. (Schedule "H") to which will be added such amount as may be necessary to award 5 per cent of the total entry fees to the highest team composed of shooters who have never before competed in the National Matches.)

Bronze medals to the highest team shooting metallic sights provided such team does not win place medals.

Sights.—Any.

No.	Team and Address	Score
1.	Fenmore Rifle Club, New Jersey.	1592
2.	Quinnipiac Rifle Club, Connecticut.	1589
3.	Zeppelin Rifle Club #1, Ohio.	1585
4.	Sunshine R. and P. Club, Florida.	

Note. Sunshine Rifle and Pistol Club get bronze medals for using iron sights. (High team with iron sights.)

Official Bulletin No. 66

THE CASWELL TROPHY MATCH

When fired.—Saturday, September 14, beginning at 10:00 A. M.

Course.—20 shots per man at 50 yards and 20 shots at 100 yards.

Sights.—Metallic.

Prizes.—To the winning team, the Caswell Trophy and silver medals. To the second and third teams, bronze medals. Cash prizes. (Schedule "H.")

No.	Team	Score
1.	American Legion Team.	2378
2.	Pennsylvania Civilian Team.	2377
3.	New York Civilian Team "B."	2370

Official Bulletin No. 70

THE HERRICK TROPHY MATCH

(71 Entries)

When fired.—Sunday, September 15, beginning at 7:30 A. M.

Course.—10 shots per man at 800, 900, and 15 shots at 1000 yards, prone.

Prizes.—To the winning team, the Herrick Trophy and ten silver medals; second and third teams, bronze medals. To the high Civilian team, the Port Clinton Trophy, presented in 1920 by the business men of Port Clinton, Ohio, and silver medals. To the high National Guard team, the Bausch & Lomb Trophy and ten silver medals. Cash prizes. (Schedule "G.")

There will also be awarded to the first, second and third highest Civilian teams and to first, second and third highest National Guard teams added money prizes as may be necessary so that the first team in each group will receive not less than \$50.00, the second team \$30.00, and the third team \$20.00.

No.	Team	Score
1.	U. S. Marine Corps.	1380
2.	U. S. Coast Guard.	1373
3.	Cavalry Rifle Team.	1367
4.	U. S. Infantry Team.	1367
5.	California N. G. Team.	1366
6.	California Civilian Team.	1362
7.	Texas Civilian Team.	1354
8.	American Legion Blue Team.	1352
9.	District of Columbia N. G. Team.	1350
10.	Illinois N. G. Team.	1342

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCHES

Official Bulletin No. 67

THE R. W. S. CHALLENGE TROPHY

INTERNATIONAL TEAM MATCH

(Germany, Great Britain and the United States)

Teams.—Ten shooters, two alternates, team captain and coach, representing each country.

When fired.—Saturday, September 14, 1935. 50 meters, out of doors.

Course.—40 shots, fired in strings of 5 shots on eight target cards.

Arm.—Any small-bore rifle chambered for .22 rim fire cartridges.

Prizes.—To the winning team, the Challenge Trophy, presented by the Rheinisch-Westfälische Sprengstoff Aktiengesellschaft of Nuremberg, Germany, and to each member of the winning team a medal presented by the Deutsches Kartell Fur Jagd- und Sportschiessen. To each member of the U. S. Team the appropriate International Team Brassards.

THE U. S. TEAM

No.	Competitor and Coach	Score
1.	Patriquin, Salkeld	400
2.	Samsoe, Schmeitzer	399
3.	Canfield, Scarborough	398
4.	Darkow, Klotz	397
5.	Johansen, McGurty	397
6.	Carlson, Breuler	397
7.	Jacobs, Hart	395
8.	Brining, Kahn	392
9.	Avery, McLeod	391
10.	Schoeller, Collett	385

Team Total 3951

Team Officers

Team Captain: Dr. Emmett Swanson; *Head Coach:* Webb Stump; *Adjutant:* F. M. Moulton.

Official Bulletin No. 68

THE DEWAR INTERNATIONAL

SMALL-BORE MATCH

(England, Australia, Canada, South Africa, India, and United States)

Teams.—Twenty shooters, five alternates, team captain and coach.

When fired.—Sunday, September 15.

Ranges.—50 and 100 yards.

Course.—Twenty shots per man at 50 and 100 yards.

Arm.—Any rifle firing .22 long rifle cartridge, with trigger pull not less than three pounds; barrel length not greater than 30 inches.

Prizes.—To the winning team the Lord Dewar Trophy and 27 silver medals. To the second team, bronze medals. To each member of the U. S. Team the appropriate International Team Brassards.

No.	Competitor and Address	Score
1.	Woodworth, C. L., Athens, Ohio.	399
2.	Craven, E. A., Selma, Calif.	398
3.	Louden, R. E., Butler, Penna.	393
4.	Hamby, Charles, Atlanta, Ga.	395
5.	Meister, Roy E., Seattle, Wash.	399
6.	Canfield, V. Z., Akron, Ohio.	397
7.	Israelson, M., Akron, Ohio.	398
8.	Schiller, Paul, Nashville, Tenn.	398
9.	Barrett, Leo C., Akron, Ohio.	395
10.	Carlson, Dave, New Haven, Conn.	400
11.	Hansche, W. E., Racine, Wis.	399
12.	Hughes, R. W., Youngstown, Ohio.	394
13.	Samsoe, T. P., Perth Amboy, N. J.	397
14.	Potter, H. E., Downing, Mo.	400
15.	De Baun, Roger, Danville, N. J.	392
16.	Holcomb, E. A., New Boston, Ohio.	395
17.	Swanson, Emmet, Minneapolis, Minn.	396
18.	Paugh, Chas. T., Fulton, N. Y.	397
19.	Darkow, A. L., Akron, Ohio.	399
20.	Johansen, Fred, Joliet, Ill.	395

Team Total 7936

Alternates

1.	Eakins, Fred, Jr., Columbus, Ohio.
2.	Menefee, E. V., Rising Sun, Ind.
3.	Mundy, Carl S., Toledo, Ohio.
4.	Burnham, Wallie, Spokane, Wash.
5.	Hamer, V. F., Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Team Officers

Team Captain: H. H. Jacobs; *Team Coach:* Wm. P. Schmeitzer; *Adjutant:* Henry N. Mearns; *British Representative:* Mr. P. J. O'Hare.

Official Bulletin No. 69

THE INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY-MEN'S MATCH

(England, Canada, and the United States)

When fired.—Sunday, September 15, 1935.

Course.—Twenty shots per man at each range, 50 and 100 yards.

Arm.—Any rifle firing .22 long rifle cartridges, with trigger pull not less than three pounds; barrel length not greater than 30 inches.

Prizes.—To the winning team, the Pennsylvania Railroad Trophy and 27 silver medals; to the second team, bronze medals. To each member of the U. S. Team the appropriate International Team Brassards.

THE U. S. TEAM

No.	Competitor and Address	Score
1.	Paffe, F. J., St. Augustine, Fla.	387
2.	McIntosh, G. F., Cheyenne, Wyo.	388
3.	Tice, F. D., Sr., Bellefontaine, Ohio	398
4.	Patricquin, W., Ernest, Penna.	396
5.	Kelly, W. E., Ellet, Ohio	393
6.	Maxwell, D. R., Columbus, Ohio	390
7.	Hildeman, Theo. W., Austin, Mont.	388
8.	Holcomb, Mr. E. A., New Boston, Ohio	397
9.	Holcomb, Mr. E. A., New Boston, Ohio	399
10.	Farris, E. M., Portsmouth, Ohio	396
11.	Lamplsey, A. B., Irwin, Penna.	383
12.	Kress, C. J., Pittsburgh, Penna.	387
13.	Collett, H. W., Pittsburgh, Penna.	397
14.	Coulter, E. S., Topeka, Kans.	393
15.	Rita, W. R., Provo, Utah	398
16.	Tice, F. D., Jr., Bellefontaine, Ohio	392
17.	Keller, G. C., Somerset, Ky.	389
18.	Buhmiller, J. R., Eureka, Mont.	387
19.	Garner, H., Fort Collins, Colo.	398
20.	Brown, R. S., 12-Mile, Ind.	395
Team Total		7845

Alternates

1. Lamplsey, A. B.—For Mundy, C. S. (absent).
2. Robertson, P. W.
3. Dreyer, R. F.
4. Aitken, J. W.
5. Colley, L. P.

Team Officers

Captain: F. D. Tice, Sr.; Coach: Edward Lawton;
Adjutant: Gail Evans.

Official Bulletin No. 72

INTERALLIED SMALL-BORE RIFLE TEAM MATCH

(Organized by Fidac)

Teams.—One team of ten shooting members, two alternates, team captain, and team coach; ex-service men of the World War from each of the nations and provinces affiliated with the FIDAC. The team representing the United States will be selected by the American Legion National Headquarters, or its representative.

When fired.—Saturday, September 15. Selection of team members and time of firing will be announced on bulletin board.

Course.—20 shots, fired in strings of 5 shots on eight target cards.

Prizes.—The Fidac Trophy.

THE AMERICAN LEGION TEAM

No.	Name and Organization	Score
1.	Goldsborough, Archie F., Los Angeles, Calif., Post 150	194
2.	Louden, Ray, Butler, Penna., Post 117	196
3.	Barrett, Leo, Akron, Ohio, Post 209	195
4.	Yearsley, Andrew, Piqua, Ohio, Post 184	197
5.	Samsoe, Therklid, Perth Amboy, N. J., Post 45	199
6.	Randle, Thurman, Dallas, Texas, Post 275	196
7.	Pope, Lester A., Los Angeles, Calif., Post 8	198
8.	Morse, George, Minneapolis, Minn., Post 232	199
9.	Candfield, Virgil Z., Akron, Ohio, Post 209	199
10.	Scarborough, W. D., Akron, Ohio, Post 209	200
(Duplicating perfect score made by Webb Stump, Dennison, Iowa, in 1933 and 1934.)		
Team Score		1973

Alternates

1. Ripley, Clarence R., Dennison, Ohio, Post 491.
2. Vitrano, John, Roslyn, N. Y., Post 122.

Captain: Thurman Randle, Dallas, Texas, Post 275; **Coach:** Ollie M. Schriver, Washington, D. C., Post 15; **FIDAC Representative:** Frank Schneller, Neenah, Wis., Post 33; **Official Observer:** Dr. Rolf Kessler, German Consul, Cleveland, Ohio.

Note: Targets sent to Paris to the International Rifle Association. This score of 1973, if confirmed, breaks the world record for the course. The previous high score of 1961 was made by the American Legion Team in 1934.

THE NATIONAL MATCHES

Official Bulletin No. 71

THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL RIFLE MATCH

(1661 Entries)

Open to.—Any citizen of the United States.

When fired.—Saturday and Monday, September 14 and 16, beginning 7:30 A. M.

WINNER, DANIEL BOONE TROPHY

No.	Name and Organization	Score
1.	Harris, Claude N., Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	239

GOLD BADGE WINNERS

No.	Name and Organization	S	R	R	S	S	Total
200 200 300 600 1000							
1.	Harris, Claude N., Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	47	49	48	46	49	239
2.	Guy, William T., N. Y. Civ. Team	48	47	47	47	49	238
3.	Nelson, Hugh F., Calif. Civ. Team	47	46	49	49	47	238
4.	Fuller, Charles D., 2nd Lt., O. R. C. Team	48	48	47	46	47	236
5.	Chaney, Raymond D., Cpl., U. S. M. C. Team	45	47	49	49	46	236
6.	McDonough, Robert K., 1st Lt., Eng.	45	50	47	48	46	236
7.	Walsh, Walter Rudolph, 2d Lt., O. R. C. Team	46	50	49	45	46	236
8.	Henthorn, John R., Ensign, U. S. C. G. Team	45	48	44	48	50	235
9.	McMahill, Richard B., Cpl., U. S. M. C. Team	46	48	47	46	48	235
10.	Lacy, James E., Sgt., Conn. N. G. Team	47	50	45	45	48	235
11.	Nordhus, Conrad E., Ill. Civ. Team #1	45	48	45	47	49	234
12.	Seeser, Edward V., Cpl., U. S. M. C. Team	48	48	44	47	47	234
13.	Harker, Kenneth E., Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	46	48	47	47	46	234
14.	Adams, Henry J., Jr., Calif. Civ. Team #1	46	49	46	47	46	234
15.	Jones, Thomas J., Gn. Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	46	50	45	47	46	234

SILVER BADGE WINNERS

No.	Name and Organization	S	R	R	S	S	Total
200 200 300 600 1000							
16.	Anderson, Clarence Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	47	49	47	49	42	234
17.	Lisle, Hampton H., 1st Lt., Res. (Indv.)	47	50	46	49	42	234
18.	Davis, Raymond, Jr., D. C. Civ. Team	45	47	45	49	47	233
19.	Cochrane, John C., Ill. Civ. Team	45	50	45	47	46	233
20.	Fitzgerald, Wade E., 1st Sgt., Cav. Team	45	50	46	46	46	233
21.	Ellis, James B., Sgt., Inf. Team	42	50	47	50	44	233
22.	Lloyd, Frank R., Capt., Inf. Team	47	49	47	46	44	233
23.	Hamel, William G., Sgt., Cav. Team	42	47	46	49	48	232
24.	Christopher, James H., Pfc., U. S. M. C. Team	42	48	46	49	47	232
25.	Jacob, Carl D., Flc., U. S. C. G. Team	43	49	46	47	47	232
26.	Duke, Oscar, Sgt., Inf. Team	44	48	47	47	46	232
27.	Golden, Joseph F., Cal. Civ. Team #1	45	49	45	47	46	232
28.	Lienhard, Jacob, Maj., U. S. M. C. Team	47	48	45	46	46	232
29.	Tucker, James R., G. N. Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	46	50	44	46	46	232
30.	Fry, Paul B., 1st Sgt., N. J. N. G. Team	47	49	44	48	44	232
31.	Dawson, Leo, Sgt., Inf. Team	48	50	43	47	44	232
32.	Berish, John Joseph, Sgt., Eng. Team	46	50	47	49	40	232
33.	Freitag, John G., Pvt., Ill. N. G. Team	43	44	46	48	50	231
34.	Zumbrunn, Emil E., Kan. Civ. Team	44	48	44	47	48	231
35.	Black, Peter P., Sgt., Eng. Team	45	47	45	49	45	231
36.	Link, Max W., Sgt., Inf. Team	47	47	44	48	45	231
37.	Willis, Charles W., Sgt., Inf. Team	46	48	45	47	45	231
38.	Wilson, Roy R., Sgt., Inf. Team	43	49	48	46	45	231
39.	Goulden, Paul C., B. M., U. S. C. G. Team	45	50	46	45	45	231

No.	Name and Organization	S	R	R	S	S	Total
200 200 300 600 1000							
40.	Stemen, Herschel F., Sgt., Ohio N. G. Team	48	50	45	43	45	231

BRONZE MEDAL WINNERS

No.	Name and Organization	S	R	R	S	S	Total
200 200 300 600 1000							
41.	Parish, Lawrence W., R. M. I. C., U. S. C. G. Team	45	49	46	47	44	231
42.	Berdean, Thompson N., 1st Lt., O. R. C. Team	47	46	46	49	43	231
43.	Blankenship, John S., Okla. Civ. Team	45	48	48	47	43	231
44.	Hankins, Joseph F., Ala. Civ. Team	48	46	47	47	43	231
45.	Rodkey, John L., Pa. Civ. Team #1	47	48	49	44	43	231
46.	Howell, Cleves H., Jr., 2nd Lt., O. R. C. Team	44	49	49	47	42	231
47.	Marleich, Marion, Sgt., Cal. N. G. Team	44	49	48	49	41	231
48.	Seaward, Percy, Sgt. Inf. Team	46	50	48	50	37	231
49.	Calhoun, Robert M., Sgt., Cal. N. G. Team	44	48	47	43	48	230
50.	Funk, Roy E., N. Mex. Civ. Team	43	47	45	48	47	230
51.	Davidson, William W., Capt., U. S. M. C. Team	43	47	48	45	47	230
52.	Lorette, Edmond O., Sgt., Eng. Team	43	45	49	47	46	230
53.	Whittemore, Herbert H. P., Capt., Mass. N. G. Team	45	48	45	46	46	230
54.	Showalter, George H., Sgt., Inf. Team	45	48	43	49	45	230
55.	Hamel, Vere F., S. Dak. Civ. Team	44	50	42	49	45	230
56.	Whaling, William J., Capt., U. S. M. C. Team	48	42	48	47	45	230
57.	Holmes, John F., Ind. A. M. L. Team	44	45	48	49	44	230
58.	Blakley, John, Gy. Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	47	48	46	45	44	230
59.	Arntz, Leo, Ohio Civ. Team	45	48	46	48	43	230
60.	Cumberland, Cecil D., Sgt., W. Va. N. G. Team	44	49	47	47	43	230
61.	Sarman, Adolph F., Sgt., 1st Inf. Team	45	50	47	45	43	230
62.	Brady, Lynn E., Capt., Inf. Team	44	47	48	49	42	230
63.	Carter, Harlon B., Texas Civ. Team	42	49	50	49	40	230
64.	Barrett, Harold A., Pfc., U. S. M. C. Team	44	48	50	48	40	230
65.	O'Dell, Eugene T., S. Dak. Civ. Team	44	46	46	45	48	229
66.	Donaldson, Edward A. L., Sgt., N. J. N. G. Team	43	45	47	47	47	229
67.	Engle, Harry O., Ill. Civ. Team #2	45	43	46	49	46	229
68.	Wolfe, George G., 1st Sgt., Eng. Team	41	49	48	45	46	229
69.	Bethel, Ion M., 1st Lt., U. S. M. C. Team	46	47	45	45	46	229
70.	Johnson, Jack W., Pvt., Wash. N. G. Team	45	47	44	48	45	229
71.	Cole, Wesley Earnest, Cpl., Inf. (Indv.)	46	47	45	46	45	229
72.	Shay, Albert J. E., N. Y. Civ. Team	45	47	47	45	45	229
73.	Reynolds, William D., Sgt., Cav. Team	42	49	46	48	44	229
74.	Stamm, John F., 2nd Lt., U. S. M. C. Team	45	48	45	47	44	229
75.	Clear, Ray G., N. Mex. Civ. Team	47	48	45	45	44	229
76.	Hedglin, Leslie H., Sgt., Cav. Team	47	47	46	46	43	229
77.	Edwards, Jesse G., M. M. I. C., U. S. C. G. Team	44	49	48	45	43	229
78.	Bess, Gordon, 2nd Lt., Ariz. N. G. Team	46	47	44	50	42	229

THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL PISTOL MATCH

Squadded Individual Competition
(582 Entries)

Open to.—Any citizen of the United States.
When fired.—Monday, September 16, beginning at 1:00 P. M.

WINNER OF THE GENERAL CUSTER TROPHY AND GOLD BADGE

No.	Name and Organisation	50-Yd.	25-Yd.	25-Yd.	Total
		S. F.	T. F.	R. F.	Score
1.	Boerem, Richard D., 1st Lt., Mich. N. G. Team	87	95	91	273

GOLD BADGE WINNERS

No.	Name and Organisation	50-Yd.	25-Yd.	25-Yd.	Total
		S. F.	T. F.	R. F.	Score
2.	Cochrane, John C., Ill. Civ. Team	86	94	91	271
3.	Clements, Brook E., Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	79	97	92	268
4.	Dircks, Joe, L. A. Police Team	89	97	81	267
5.	Engbrecht, Jacob J., L. A. Police Team	83	94	89	266
6.	Blazejowski, S. R., Sgt., Cav. Team	86	90	89	265
7.	Jensen, Jens B., Sgt., Cav. Team	87	90	88	265
8.	Wheeler, Mark E., L. A. Police Team	82	96	87	265
9.	Rehm, George A., Capt. Cav. Team	85	96	84	265
10.	Askins, Charles, Jr., U. S. Border Patrol Team	86	95	84	265
11.	McMahill, Richard B., Cpl., U. S. M. C. Team	83	93	88	264
12.	Ward, Clarence E., L. A. Police Team	84	97	83	264

SILVER BADGE WINNERS

No.	Name and Organisation	50-Yd.	25-Yd.	25-Yd.	Total
		S. F.	T. F.	R. F.	Score
13.	Walsh, Walter R., 2nd Lt., O. R. C. Team	80	97	86	263
14.	Barlett, Bradford, Lt., U. S. N. (Indiv.)	85	95	83	263
15.	Goulden, Paul, C. B. M., U. S. C. G. Team	84	97	82	263
16.	Kunkle, Walter B., Penn. Civ. Team #2	87	87	87	261
17.	Semmelmeier, Marian, Mrs., Calif. Civ. (Indiv.)	86	90	85	261
18.	Wilson, Melvon O., B. M. 1 C., U. S. C. G. Team	82	96	83	261
19.	Adams, Henry J., Jr., Cal. Civ. Team #1	90	84	86	260
20.	Bailey, Henry M., G. N. Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	82	95	83	260
21.	Young, Lee J., L. A. Police Team	85	92	83	260
22.	Herron, James R., Del. & Hud. Police Team	87	79	93	259
23.	Strand, Alvin M., L. A. Police Team	82	87	90	259
24.	Carlson, John, Sgt., Inf. Team	80	91	88	259
25.	Kellerman, Alex F., Cpl., Cav. Team	78	91	89	258
26.	Gaut, Henry L., 2d Lt., Ord. Res.	87	88	83	258
27.	Burcham, Clyde A., Capt. Cav. Team	82	94	82	258
28.	Grider, Rosco R., Sgt., Cav. Team	82	96	80	258
29.	Lienhard, Jacob, Maj., U. S. M. C. Team	79	89	89	257
30.	Netik, Hugo J., Ky. Civ. (Indiv.)	80	88	89	257
31.	Jones, Emmett E., L. A. Police Team	82	86	89	257
32.	Slater, Herbert T., Pfc., Eng. Team	75	94	88	257
33.	Loyd, Frank R., Capt., Inf. Team	80	93	84	257
34.	Knesek, Louis D., U. S. Border Patrol Team	77	90	89	256
35.	Jacobson, George L., Ariz. Civ. Team	79	90	87	256
36.	Van de Bogart, Paul M., L. A. Police Team	81	89	86	256

CITIZENS' MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH

SHIP MATCH

(25 Entries)

Open to.—All citizens of the United States except members of the regular services.

GOLD MEDAL WINNERS

No.	Name and Organisation	Score
1.	Guy, William T., N. Y. Civ. Team	238
2.	Nelson, Hugh F., Calif. Civ. Team	238
3.	Fuller, Charles D., 2d Lt., Cav. O. R. C. Team	236
4.	Walsh, W. R., 2d Lt., O. R. C. Team	236
5.	Lacy, James E., Sgt., Conn. N. G. Team	235
6.	Nordhus, Conrad E., Ill. Civ. Team #1	234
7.	Adams, Henry J., Jr., Calif. Civ. Team #1	234
8.	Lisle, Hampton H., 1st Lt., Inf. Res. (Indiv.)	234
9.	Davis, Raymond Jr., D. C. Civ. Team	233
10.	Cochrane, John C., Ill. Civ. Team	233

SILVER MEDAL WINNERS

No.	Name and Organisation	Score
11.	Golden, Joseph F., Calif. Civ. Team #1	232
12.	Fry, Paul B., 1st Sgt., N. J. N. G. Team	232
13.	Freitag, John G., Pct., Ill. N. G. Team	231
14.	Zumbrunn, Emil E., Kan. Civ. Team	231
15.	Stemen, Herschel F., Sgt., Ohio N. G. Team	231
16.	Berdeen, Thompson N., 1st Lt., O. R. C. Team	231
17.	Blankenship, John S., Okla. Civ. Team	231
18.	Hankins, Joseph F., Ala. Civ. Team	231
19.	Rodkey, John L., Penna. Civ. Team #1	231
20.	Howell, Cleves H., Jr., 2nd Lt., O. R. C. Team	231
21.	Marelich, Marion, Sgt., Calif. N. G. Team	231
22.	Calhoun, Robert M., Sgt., Calif. N. G. Team	230
23.	Funk, Roy E., N. Mex. Civ. Team	230
24.	Whittemore, Herbert H. P., Capt., Mass. N. G. Team	230
25.	Hamer, Vere F., S. Dak. Civ. Team	230

No.	Name and Organisation	S	R	R	S	S	Total
		200	200	300	600	1000	
79.	Schoonmaker, John V. V., Capt. N. J. N. G. Team	47	45	47	48	42	229
80.	Sorahan, Frank R., Cpl., Inf. Team	46	50	45	46	42	229
81.	Anderson, Clifford D., Utah Civ. Team	45	47	48	48	41	229
82.	Dingle, John T., Pvt., Mass. N. G. Team	47	46	48	49	39	229
83.	Boerem, Richard D., 1st Lt., Mich. N. G. Team	48	50	45	47	39	229
84.	Pugh, John R., 1st Lt., Va. N. G. Team	46	48	47	50	38	229
85.	Hamrick, Frelan S., Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	45	48	42	46	47	228
86.	Blount, Jonathan, Sgt., Va. N. G. Team	46	47	50	39	46	228
87.	Rawlins, Spencer, Pvt., Penn. N. G. Team	42	46	45	50	45	228
88.	McIntosh, George F., Wyo. Civ. Team	44	46	45	48	45	228
89.	Smiley, William A., Sr., Kan. Civ. Team	46	44	47	46	45	228
90.	Fisher, Morris Sgt. Maj., U. S. M. C. R. Team	45	45	45	49	44	228
91.	Hensley, Clemet, Pfc., Inf. Team	43	47	47	47	44	228
92.	Horn, Norman G., Ark. Civ. Team	43	46	49	46	44	228
93.	Ormistown, Edward J., 1st Sgt., Mass. N. G. Team	42	48	46	49	43	228
94.	Harrell, Theodore L., Sgt., D. C. N. G. Team	48	46	45	46	43	228
95.	Hicker, Eugene S., 1st Lt. O. R. C. Team	45	49	46	45	43	228
96.	Divonis, Costa, Sgt., Eng. Team	47	48	45	45	43	228
97.	Manin, Harry A., 2nd Lt., N. Y. N. G. Team	45	49	43	49	42	228
98.	Gallman, Oscar L., Sgt., Inf. Team	42	49	48	47	42	228
99.	Palmer, Frank, Sgt., Inf. Team	46	48	46	46	42	228
100.	Carlson, Leonard E., Cpl., U. S. M. C. Team	45	47	48	47	41	228
101.	Sandager, Robert K., N. Dak. Civ. Team	48	50	45	46	39	228
102.	Hamscher, David, Sgt., Inf. Team	47	49	47	49	36	228
103.	Burke, Thomas D., Pfc., Mass. N. G. Team	40	46	45	49	47	227
104.	Frazier, Harry, Ore. Civ. Team	41	45	46	48	47	227
105.	Parsons, Harry B., St. Sgt., D. C. N. G. Team	45	48	43	44	47	227
106.	Leach, Cleo J., Sgt. Cav. Team	41	46	47	47	46	227
107.	Jensen, Jens B., Sgt., Cav. Team	39	49	46	47	46	227
108.	Anderson, A. Leroy, 2d Lt., Conn. N. G. Team	40	49	46	47	45	227
109.	Smith, Willard J., Ensign, U. S. C. G. Team	43	48	45	46	45	227
110.	Murphy, Lawrence V., 1st Lt., Ohio N. G. Team	43	49	45	45	45	227
111.	Hanscom, Arnold Jackson, Calif. Civ. Team	44	47	45	47	44	227
112.	Allbright, Wm. Joe, Pfc., Eng. Team	42	48	47	46	44	227
113.	Bridgland, Thomas F., Fla. Civ. Team	46	46	46	45	44	227
114.	Sweet, Chris. L., Nev. Civ. Team	44	47	45	48	43	227
115.	Whitehead, Joseph H., Sgt., Eng. Team	44	49	43	48	43	227
116.	Van Natta, George W., Idaho Civ. Team	44	46	47	47	43	227
117.	Graham, Frank D., Pvt., Mass. N. G. Team	43	47	48	46	43	227
118.	Crabb, Charles C., Okla. Civ. Team	42	47	48	48	42	227

BRONZE MEDAL WINNERS

No.	Name and Organization	50-Yd.	25-Yd.	25-Yd.	Total
		S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Score
37.	Heath, John E., Pvt., U. S. M. C. Team.	79	92	85	256
38.	Phelps, Arthur F., Ill. Civ. (Indv.)	80	91	85	256
39.	Simmermacher, Elmer R., Calif. Civ. Team	85	92	79	256
40.	Slavens, Stonewall A., L. A. Police Team.	79	88	88	255
41.	Cobb, Marcus N., B. M. I. C., U. S. C. G. Team.	84	89	82	255
42.	Fitzgerald, Wade E., 1st Sgt., Cav. Team	82	92	81	255
43.	Shaffer, Xenophon B., Capt., O. R. C. Team	88	90	77	255
44.	Bodnar, Andrew, Detroit Police Team.	77	90	87	254
45.	Amundsen, Hubert W., Capt., A. C. Res. (Indv.)	80	87	87	254
46.	Sarman, Adolph F., Sgt., Inf. Team.	80	88	86	254
47.	Brady, Lynn E., Capt., Inf. Team.	86	84	84	254
48.	Yesserski, Edward, Sgt., Cav. Team.	85	93	76	254
49.	Overbaugh, James H., Del. & Hud. Police Team	76	87	90	253
50.	Solie, Earl N., Pic., Cav. Team.	79	88	86	253
51.	Bunn, Bennie M., Cpl., U. S. M. C. Team	80	91	82	253
52.	Starkey, Basil L., L. A. Police Team.	82	90	81	253
53.	Heins, Melvin M., Calif. A. M. L. Team	85	89	79	253
54.	Corbin, Clair M., Calif. Civ. Team #2	79	91	82	252
55.	Seaser, Edward V., Cpl., U. S. M. C. Team	80	93	79	252
56.	Wilson, Lloyd E., Wash. State Civ. Team	82	94	76	252
57.	Nowka, Rant J., L. A. Police Team.	90	90	72	252
58.	Huff, Melvin T., 1st Sgt., U. S. M. C. Team	72	90	89	251
59.	Brice, Loyd J., Sgt., Ore. N. G. Team.	77	91	83	251
60.	Mayrath, Robert L., 2nd Lt., F. A. (Indv.)	85	87	79	251
61.	Semmelmeier, H. W., Calif. Indv.	79	95	77	251
62.	Hohn, Lewis A., Capt., U. S. M. C. Team	84	91	76	251
63.	Grimes, Estel E., U. S. Border Patrol Team	71	90	89	250
64.	Fitzgerald, James H., Pvt., N. Y. N. G. Team	74	93	83	250
65.	White, William, Plc., Inf. Team	78	89	83	250
66.	Jackson, Robert P., U. S. Border Patrol	78	91	81	250
67.	Scott, Roger W., D. C. Civ. Team	76	85	88	249
68.	Coons, Chester L., G. M. I-C (Indv.)	73	89	87	249
69.	Roberts, Paul J., 1st Lt., Calif. N. G. Team	71	92	85	248
70.	Courtney, Chester C., U. S. Border Patrol Team	78	89	81	248
71.	Sanderson, Lewis, Detroit Police Team.	82	86	80	248
72.	Louthan, Jack, Okla. Civ. (Indv.)	82	87	79	248

Official Bulletin No. 75

THE NATIONAL PISTOL TEAM MATCH

(43 Entries)

When fired.—Monday, September 16, beginning 3:00 P. M.

WINNER OF THE GOLD CUP AND BADGES

No.	Name	Organization
1.	U. S. MARINE CORPS (Badge Winner)	
	Edson, Merritt A. (Captain), U. S. M. C. Hq. D. C.	
	Lloyd, Calvin A. (Coach), U. S. M. C. Hq. D. C.	
	McMahill, Richard B. (Alternate), Cpl., U. S. M. C.	

Name	50 Yds.	25 Yds.	25 Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Heath, John E., Pvt., U. S. M. C.	73	96	88	257				
Whaling, Wm. J., Capt., U. S. M. C.	74	93	88	255				
Huff, Melvin T., 1st Sgt., U. S. M. C.	77	86	82	245				
Lienhard, Jacob, Maj., U. S. M. C.	79	88	89	256				
Bailey, Henry M., Gy-Sgt., U. S. M. C.	68	86	87	241	1,254			
2. LOS ANGELES POLICE #1 (Badge Winner)								
Dircks, Joe (Captain), Engbrecht, J. J. (Coach).	50	25	25					
Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Wheeler, M. E.	72	92	90	254				
Ward, C. E.	81	78	79	238				
Dircks, J. O.	84	94	89	267				
Jones, E. E.	73	89	87	249				
Engbrecht, J. J.	74	92	80	246	1,254			
3. LOS ANGELES POLICE #2 (Badge Winner)								
Nowka, R. J. (Captain), Bartley, J. A. (Coach), Lieutenant.	50	25	25					
Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Young, L. J.	80	93	89	262				
Bartley, J. A.	71	90	85	246				
Starkey, B. L.	69	94	88	251				
Nowka, R. J.	73	91	82	246				
Van De Bogart, P. M.	80	93	76	249	1,254			
4. U. S. IMM. BORDER PATROL #1 (Badge Winner)								
Askins, Charles, Jr. (Captain), Hockett, Verden (Alternate).	50	25	25					
Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Askins, Charles, Jr.	86	92	81	259				
Grimes, Estel	86	90	87	263				
Redmond, Edwin M.	79	88	74	241				
Adams, Kenneth S.	70	92	76	238				
Knesek, Louis D.	76	87	87	250	1,251			
5. CAVALRY RIFLE TEAM (Badge Winner)								
Heavey, Thomas J. (Captain), Capt., 3d Cav. Rehm, George A. (Coach), Capt., 14th Cav. Grider, Rosco R. (Alternate), 14th Cav.	50	25	25					
Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Burcham, Clyde A., Capt., 14th Cav.	73	93	79	245				
Jensen, Jens B., Cav. Sch. Det.	75	86	85	246				
Fitzgerald, Wade E., 2d Cav. Brig.	82	84	77	243				
Blazjevski, Stanley, 3d Cav.	69	87	80	236				
Rehm, George A., Capt., 14th Cav.	83	95	87	265	1,235			
6. U. S. A. ORGANIZED RESERVES #1 (Badge Winner)								
Townsend, T. G. (Captain), 302nd Engrs. Parker, Geo. W., Jr. (Alternate), Lieutenant, M. I. Res.	50	25	25					
Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Reeves, Carter, Lt., Cav. Res.	77	88	79	244				
Colston, Charles, Capt., 391st Inf.	69	89	78	236				
Walsh, Walter, Lt., 401st Inf.	73	89	83	245				
Louthan, Jack, Lt., F. A. Res.	79	91	84	254				
Amundsen, H. W., Capt., A. C. Res., 78 Div.	69	94	83	246	1,225			
7. WASHINGTON STATE CIVILIAN (Badge Winner)								
Foster, Robert S. (Captain), Meister, Roy E. (Alternate).	50	25	25					
Name	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Wilson, Lloyd E.	87	92	87	266				
Warshaw, William	54	84	82	220				
Burnham, Wallie W.	70	89	76	235				
Sontag, Frank	75	89	76	240				
Meister, Roy E.	76	97	88	261	1,222			

8. U. S. ENGINEERS (Badge Winner)								
Andrews, James D., Jr. (Captain), Major, C. E. Myrick, Walter A. (Coach), Tech. Sgt., 8th Engrs.								
Berish, John J. (Alternate), Sgt., Co. C, 1st Engrs.								
Name	50 Yds.	25 Yds.	25 Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Farler, Fred S., Sgt., 2d Engrs.	77	86	91	254				
Wolfe, George G., 1st Sgt., 1st Engrs.	75	79	83	237				
Merrick, Bernard V., Mr. Sgt., 1st Engrs.	76	91	68	235				
Slater, Herbert T., Pfc., 2nd Engrs.	74	91	86	251				
Shorak, George G., St. Sgt., 1st Engrs.	69	83	90	242	1,219			
9. U. S. COAST GUARD TEAM (Badge Winner)								
Smith, Willard J. (Captain), Ensign U. S. C. G. Brown, Donald A. (Alternate), Q. M., 1st Cl., U. S. C. G.								
Name	50 Yds.	25 Yds.	25 Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Goulden, Paul, C. B. M., U. S. C. G.	73	87	89	249				
Cobb, Marcus N., B. M. I. C., U. S. C. G.	71	81	88	240				
Jones, Earl G., B. M. I. C., U. S. C. G.	69	89	85	243				
Wilson, Melvon G., B. M. I. C., U. S. C. G.	70	86	78	234				
Alligood, James O., C. B. M., U. S. C. G.	80	87	84	251	1,217			
10. U. S. INFANTRY TEAM (Badge Winner)								
O'Mohundro, Wiley H. (Captain), Capt., 28th Inf. Tomey, William R. (Coach), Capt., Inf. (M. P.) White, William W. (Alternate), 30th Inf.								
Name	50 Yds.	25 Yds.	25 Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Tomey, William R., Capt., Inf. (M. P.)	78	86	83	247				
Brady, Lynn E., Capt., 10th Inf.	72	88	83	243				
Loyd, Frank R., Capt., 29th Inf.	67	83	89	239				
Carlson, John, Sgt., 4th Inf.	68	95	80	243				
White, William W., 30th Inf.	69	84	86	239	1,211			
11. CALIFORNIA CIVILIAN TEAM (Badge Winner)								
Corbin, Clair M. (Captain), Nelson, Hugh F. (Alternate).								
Name	50 Yds.	25 Yds.	25 Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Corbin, Clair M.	78	86	88	252				
Adams, Henry J.	80	95	83	258				
King, Frank I.	59	86	79	224				
Simmermacher, Elmer R.	58	87	75	220				
Semmelmeier, Marrian	72	85	82	239	1,193			
12. U. S. IMM. BORDER PATROL #2 (Badge Winner)								
Courtney, Chester C. (Captain), Peters, George (Alternate).								
Name	50 Yds.	25 Yds.	25 Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Courtney, Chester C.	61	93	77	231				
Scoles, David L.	75	89	83	247				
Box, Michael T.	82	82	90	254				
Kay, Alexander N.	69	91	85	245				
McKelvey, Troy V.	58	81	73	212	1,189			
13. NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD (Badge Winner)								
Agramonte, Pedro H., Pvt., 107 Inf. (Captain). Evans, Burr A., Sgt., 102 Eng. (Coach). Manin, Harry A., 2nd Lt., 102 Eng. (Alternate).								
Name	50 Yds.	25 Yds.	25 Yds.	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Agramonte, Pedro H., Pvt., 107 Inf.	74	83	71	228				
Walsh, Edward J., Pvt., 101 Cav.	87	89	77	253				
Fitzgerald, James H., Pvt., 107 Inf.	78	84	82	244				
Evans, Burr A., Sgt., 102 Eng.	64	91	93	248				
Weston, Paul B., Sgt., 71 Inf.	Did Not Fire.							
Manin, Harry A., 2Lt., 102 Eng.	70	68	78	216	1,189			

14. DETROIT POLICE (Badge Winner)

Driver, Marvin, Sgt., (Captain).
Driver, Marvin, Sgt., (Coach).
Lalonde, Maurice (Alternate).

Name	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	T.S.	G.T.
Shapiro, Albert	76	73	82	231	
Sanderson, Lewis	81	87	83	251	
Bodnar, Andrew	82	79	80	241	
Parks, James	74	80	67	221	
Hemming, Alfred	61	91	84	236	1,180

OTHER SCORES

Place	Name	Score
15.	American Legion Blue Team	1,179
16.	California National Guard	1,173
17.	U. S. Imm. Border Patrol No. 3	1,166
18.	California Civilian No. 2	1,164
19.	The Delaware & Hudson R. R. Police Team	1,164
20.	77th Div. Los Angeles Police Team	1,150
21.	Pennsylvania Civilian Team	1,138
22.	Washington National Guard Team	1,136
23.	Illinois Civilian Pistol Team	1,134
24.	District of Columbia Civilian	1,132
25.	Michigan National Guard	1,126
26.	U. S. A. Organized Reserves No. 2	1,121
27.	Michigan Reserve District	1,100
28.	American Legion White Team	1,088
29.	Arizona Civilian	1,085
30.	Marine Corps Reserve	1,060
31.	Oregon National Guard	1,056
32.	American Legion Black Team	1,042
33.	American Legion Red Team	1,034
34.	Illinois National Guard Team	1,031
35.	99th Division Reserve Officers Team	1,021
36.	Texas Civilian Team	1,016
37.	Michigan Civilian Team	984
38.	Oklahoma Civilian	956
39.	Indiana Civilian Rifle	950
40.	2nd C. A. R.O.T.C. Pistol Team	754
41.	S. C. Civilian Team No. 1	650

Note: New Mexico Civilian and D. C. N. G. Pistol Teams entered but did not fire.

Official Bulletin No. 80

THE NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH

(113 Entries)

Open to.—Teams of ten firers from the following:

TROPHY WINNERS

National—U. S. Marine Corps Team	2816
Hilton—California Civilian Team No. 1	2747
Soldier of Marathon—Washington National Guard Team	2733
Minuteman—7th Corps Area, R. O. T. C.	2642
Fershing and Gold Medal—Berish, John J., Sgt., 1st Engineers, U. S. Engineer Team	289

CLASS MEDAL WINNERS

Class "A"

No.	Name	Score
1.	U. S. Marine Corps	2816
2.	U. S. Engineers	2754
3.	U. S. Infantry	2750
4.	California Civilian No. 1	2747
5.	Washington National Guard	2733
6.	U. S. Coast Guard	2732
7.	Washington State Civilian	2728
8.	New Jersey National Guard	2720
9.	District of Columbia National Guard	2708
10.	Kansas Civilian	2702
11.	Oregon National Guard	2700
12.	Illinois Civilian No. 1	2699
13.	U. S. Cavalry	2696
14.	California National Guard	2686
15.	Organized Reserves No. 1	2684

Class "B"

No.	Name	Score
16.	Wyoming Civilian	2674
17.	Organized Reserves No. 2	2671
18.	Oklahoma National Guard	2670
19.	Massachusetts Civilian No. 1	2667
20.	California Civilian No. 2	2661
21.	Oregon Civilian	2658
22.	Massachusetts National Guard	2660
23.	Virginia National Guard	2660
24.	Connecticut National Guard	2656
25.	Colorado Civilian	2654

Class "C"

No.	Name	Score
26.	American Legion Blue	2650
27.	Utah Civilian	2647
28.	New York National Guard	2647
29.	Pennsylvania Civilian No. 1	2645
30.	7th Corps Area R. O. T. C.	2642
31.	Ohio National Guard	2641
32.	Florida Civilian	2640
33.	Ohio Civilian	2639
34.	D. C. Civilian	2634
35.	Wisconsin Civilian	2634

SCORES IN DETAIL

(All scores listed in the following order: 200-yd. S.F.; 200 R.F.; 300 R.F.; 600 S.F.; 1,000 S.F. and Total.)

1. U. S. Marine Corps Team

Whaling, William J., Captain, U. S. M. C. Hq., Washington, D. C., Team Captain.					
Lloyd, Calvin A., Chief Marine Gunner, U. S. M. C. Hq., Washington, D. C., Team Coach.					
Chaney, Raymond D., Cpl., U. S. M. C.	43	50	48	49	98 288
Blakley, John, Gy-Sgt., U. S. M. C.	46	48	45	46	91 276
Harris, Claude N., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	46	50	47	46	99 288
Tucker, James R., Gy-Sgt., U. S. M. C.	45	50	45	44	96 280
Jones, Thomas J., Gy-Sgt., U. S. M. C.	47	49	42	47	90 275
Hamrick, Frelan S., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	43	48	48	48	94 281
Disco, Steve, Cpl., U. S. M. C.	46	49	48	47	92 282
Seeser, Edward V., Cpl., U. S. M. C.	47	48	47	47	92 281
Christopher, James H., Pfc., U. S. M. C.	47	47	47	46	95 282
Easterling, William A., Sgt., U. S. M. C.	45	48	48	49	93 283
	455	487	465	469	940 2816

Alternates

De La Hunt, Remes E., Pfc., U. S. M. C.					
Harker, Kenneth E., Sgt., U. S. M. C.					
McMahill, Richard B., Cpl., U. S. M. C.					
Davidson, William W., Capt., U. S. M. C.					

2. U. S. Engineers Team

Andrews, James D., Jr., Major, C. E., Spartanburg, S. C., Team Captain.					
Whitehead, Joseph H., Sgt., 13th Engrs., Team Coach.					
Adcock, Thomas A., 1st Lt., Corps of Engrs.	43	47	44	45	93 272
Merrick, Bernard V., Mr. Sgt., 1st Engrs.	39	45	45	47	94 270
Wolfe, George G., 1st Sgt., 1st Engrs.	44	48	45	50	90 277
Berish, John J., Sgt., 1st Engrs.	47	50	48	47	97 289
Kingsbury, Louis A., Sgt., 13th Engrs.	38	38	48	48	97 269
Ulmer, Roy C., 1st Sgt., 29th Engrs.	43	48	48	48	96 283
Raack, Paul A., Sgt., 6th Engrs.	41	48	45	43	87 264
Slater, Herbert T., Pvt., 1st, 2nd Engrs.	38	46	46	48	95 273
Divonis, Costa, Sgt., 6th Engrs.	43	45	46	46	97 277
Mack, Ora A., Sgt., 8th Engrs.	43	49	48	47	93 280
	419	464	463	469	939 2754

Alternates

Johnson, Knuth L., 1st Sg., 2nd Engrs.					
Lorette, Edmond O., St. Sgt., 1st Engrs.					
Thornton, Robert F., Sgt., 2nd Engrs.					
Murkerson, Mitchell T., Corp., 13th Engrs.					

3. U. S. Infantry

O'Mohundro, Wiley H., Capt., 28th Inf., Team Captain.					
Griswold, Harland C., Capt., 24th Inf., Team Coach.					
Wills, Charles W., Sgt., 29th Inf.	43	50	44	47	91 275
Hensley, Clemet, Pvt., 1st Cl., 29th Inf.	46	44	46	43	92 271
Backell, Edward, Sgt., 4th Inf.	43	50	46	47	90 276
Lowe, Oddis L., Cpl., 9th Inf.	46	48	48	44	93 279
Speers, Robert L., Sgt., 17th Inf.	41	47	45	44	94 271
Dawson, Leo, Sgt., 4th Inf.	44	46	44	48	89 271
Carlson, John, Sgt., 4th Inf.	44	47	46	47	88 272
Gallman, Oscar L., Sgt., 1st Inf.	44	49	47	46	92 278
Ellis, James B., Sgt., Inf. Sch. Det.	44	49	43	45	96 277
Hamscher, David, Sgt., 29th Inf.	44	48	48	45	95 280
	439	478	457	456	920 2750

Alternates

Runge, August, Sgt., 9th Inf.					
Saffarans, William C., Capt., 9th Inf.					
Beck, Lawrence A., Cpl., 29th Inf.					
Wilson, Roy R., Sgt., 29th Inf.					

4. California Civilian Team No. 1

Simmermacher, E. R., Madera, Calif., Team Captain.					
Bethel, Ion M., 1st Lt., U. S. M. C., Team Coach.					
James, Irving	43	45	45	48	97 278
Comstock, Hilliard	44	47	44	48	89 272
Adams, Henry J., Jr.	42	49	49	48	91 279
Golden, Joseph F.	42	47	45	48	87 269
Scroder, Carl	Did not fire				
Nelson, Hugh F.	47	49	48	46	92 282
Philbrook, Phillip H.	47	49	48	47	96 287
Kanagy, Raphael C.	46	48	44	44	91 273
Harness, John	43	48	44	48	94 277
Craven, Edgar A.	43	43	44	48	89 267

Alternates

Hanscom, Arnold J.	41	46	45	41	90 263
Daily, Ralph	438	471	456	466	916 2747

5. Washington National Guard

Kenney, Irvon W., Lt. Col., Ord. Dept., Fort Lewis, Wash., Team Captain.					
Park, E. G., Sgt., Co. K, 161st Inf., Lyndon, Wash., Team Coach.					
Harrison, Fred L., Capt., 161st Inf.	48	49	48	47	95 287
Gay, John E., Sgt., Co. B, 161st Inf.	42	49	45	46	89 271
Dever, Ralph E., 2nd Lt., 240 C. A.	42	47	45	45	92 271
Ross, Stephen W., Pvt., 248 C. A.	43	47	44	45	89 268
Johnsen, Jack W., Sgt., 161st Inf.	45	46	47	49	98 285
Gettman, Henry, Pfc., 161st Inf.	46	49	48	48	94 285
Johansen, Paul G., Pvt., 161st M. T. Co.	44	46	46	47	86 269
Russell, Robert J., Pvt., 161st M. T. Co.	40				40
Gilmore, Henry T., Sgt., 21st Div.	45	47	46	49	86 273
Russell, William H., Pvt., 161st Inf.	49	42	42	80	213

Alternates

Bogen, Elmer M., Sgt., 161st Inf.	44	47	45	43	92 271
	439	476	456	461	901 2733

Anderson, Russell A., Sgt., Hq. Det., 41st Div.
Goodwin, Charles W., Capt., 24th Cav.
McDonald, Norton L., Capt., 161st Inf.

6. United States Coast Guard

Morine, Leon H., Lt., U. S. C. G., Curtis Bay, Md., Team Captain.					
Mitchell, Wilfred, Gunner, U. S. C. G., Norfolk, Va., Team Coach.					
Wilson, Melvon O., BMIC, U. S. C. G.	48	48	46	48	93 283
Collins, Christopher F., Y3C, U. S. C. G.	42	49	45	49	92 277
Edwards, Jesse G., MMIC, U. S. C. G.	45	49	49	45	88 276
Spence, Tully W., MoMM2C, U. S. C. G.	45	48	44	47	87 271
Goulden, Paul, CBM, U. S. C. G.	44	48	47	47	96 282
Bakutis, Ward S., Ensign, U. S. C. G.	42	50	46	49	85 272
Alligood, James Q., CBM, U. S. C. G.	45	49	48	44	86 272
Henthorn, John R., Ensign, U. S. C. G.	39	47	47	46	82 261
Cobb, Marcus N., BMIC, U. S. C. G.	46	47	45	48	96 282
Jones, Earl C., BMIC, U. S. C. G.	41	45	48	41	81 256
	437	480	465	464	886 2732

Alternates

Wilkinson, Joseph H., Sealc, U. S. C. G.					
Parish, Lawrence W., RMIC, U. S. C. G.					

7. Washington State Civilian Team

Scofield, Harvey O., Team Captain.					
Wilson, Lloyd E., Team Coach.					
Wilson, Lloyd E.	43	48	46	45	96 278
Webb, Kenneth L.	41	46	48	47	95 277
Sonntag, Frank	42	49	46	45	93 272
Foster, Robert S.	42	48	47	47	96 280
Haagen, Smith V.	38	47	46	46	91 268
Congdon, Shirley	43	46	46	44	83 262
Robertson, Valcolon W.	43	46	42	45	91 267
Laybourn, Wallace M.	39	46	46	46	90 267
Burnham, Wallie W.	45	48	47	46	91 277
Meister, Roy E.	42	49	47	46	93 277
	418	473	461	457	919 2728

Alternates	
Paulson, Chester C.	
Thomas, Kenneth R.	
8. New Jersey National Guard Rifle Team	
Schoonmaker, John V. V., Capt., 113th Inf., Team Captain.	
Hartleroad, Frank G., Capt., 114th Inf., Team Coach.	
Pauch, Frederick J., Sgt., 114th Inf.	47 48 45 47 91 278
Fry, Paul B., 1st Sgt., 114th Inf.	45 46 47 48 90 276
Clark, Robert R., Lt., 113th Inf.	42 48 46 46 95 277
Gothard, Edwin B., Pvt., 113th Inf.	42 46 45 46 93 272
Galayda, George P., Sgt., 114th Inf.	44 48 48 46 89 275
Groover, Warren M., Sgt., 114th Inf.	38 45 41 46 85 255
Kraemer, Jaxon A., St. Sgt., 114th Inf.	41 48 46 47 89 271
Donaldson, Edward A. T., Capt., 114th Inf.	41 47 47 49 94 278
Schoonmaker, John V. V., Capt., 113th Inf.	45 45 46 47 92 274
Chasman, Sydney A., Sgt., 102nd Cav.	44 48 43 44 84 263
	429 469 454 466 902 2720

Alternates	
Kendall, John T., 1st Sgt., 114th Inf.	
Gaston, Oliver C., Sgt., 114th Inf.	
Hartleroad, Frank G., Capt., 114th Inf.	
Storozuk, Henry, Pvt., 102nd Cav.	
9. District of Columbia National Guard	
Jensen, Just C., Capt., Ord. Dept., N. G., Team Captain.	
Boudinot, Henry M., Sgt., N. G., Team Coach.	
Jensen, Just C., Capt.	44 45 47 50 89 275
Boudinot, Henry M., Sgt.	45 49 47 47 95 283
Geraci, Philip C., Cpl.	39 47 49 45 93 273
Tanner, James D., 2nd Lt.	40 45 44 49 91 269
Johnson, Gilbert L., Sgt.	40 45 45 49 90 269
Taylor, Raymond L., Sgt.	38 45 44 49 92 268
Harrell, Theodore L., Sgt.	43 48 46 46 90 273
Staubus, Edwin L., Pvt.	39 48 43 44 81 255
Parsons, Harry B., St. Sgt.	43 44 46 44 95 272
Jensen, Willard C., Pvt.	43 45 47 48 88 271
	414 461 458 471 904 2708

Alternates	
Mitchell, James R., Sgt.	
Jessop, Walter E., Sgt.	
Thomas, Arthur N., Pvt.	
Crandall, John M., St. Sgt.	
10. Kansas Civilian Team	
Earle A. Cole, Captain.	
James M. Flanagan	45 47 42 46 88 268
William A. Smiley, Jr.	46 47 46 42 98 281
Floyd R. Mank	41 46 46 42 90 265
Roland V. Blanchard	46 46 43 41 94 270
Gale L. Mann	40 45 42 46 93 266
Alva F. Clawson	46 46 49 47 88 276
Everett S. Coulter	39 44 44 47 83 257
Alvin W. Wright	42 45 46 46 91 270
Emil E. Zumburn	46 46 45 43 90 270
William A. Smiley, Sr.	43 44 47 48 95 279
	436 456 450 450 910 2702

Alternates	
Frank E. Sourwine.	
Roll W. Geisen.	
11. Oregon National Guard	
West, Fred M., Lt. Col., Captain.	
Spooner, Langdon H., Maj., Coach.	
Shoemaker, Carl V., Capt.	43 45 46 45 87 266
Erickson, Hjalmer J., Sgt.	43 44 49 42 80 258
Stear, Murray S., 2nd Lt.	43 48 44 42 85 262
Holland, Delbert D., 1st Sgt.	44 48 44 48 91 275
Brice, Lloyd J., Sgt.	42 48 43 50 97 280
Ide, Hervey V., Sgt.	44 48 45 47 89 273
Olson, Osmund W., Sgt.	46 47 46 46 90 275
Luebben, Harry D., Sgt.	45 48 44 47 91 275
Brice, Jeanne O., Pvt.	40 47 43 37 167
Asahar, Erwin W., Pvt.	46 46 46 45 90 273
Moore, Chester B., Sgt.	In Brice's Place 96 96
	436 469 450 449 896 2700

Alternates	
Sprouse, Frank, 2nd Lt.	
Austin, Leland A., Capt.	
Riches, Harry L., Capt.	
12. Illinois Civilian Rifle Team No. 1	
Eppstein, Aaron R., 946 East 85th St., Chicago, Ill., Captain.	
Johnson, Fred, Seneca, Ill., Team Coach.	
Nordhus, Conrad E.	44 46 47 48 94 279
Anderson, Leroy H.	45 45 47 46 96 279
Anderson, Lester G.	39 50 50 47 93 269
Smith, Kenneth	42 46 44 46 92 270
Hanson, Milton	45 46 43 46 92 272
Parker, Francis W., III	36 44 46 44 90 260
Izard, Ralph	47 49 45 46 87 274
Johanson, Fred	Did not fire
Farley, Hubbard	44 43 45 43 94 269
Cochrane, John C.	45 50 44 47 84 270
Johnson, Fred	Did not fire
Frye, Sidney	44 42 43 41 87 257
	431 461 444 454 909 2699

Alternates	
Johnson, Fred	
Frye, Sidney	
13. Cavalry Rifle Team	
Heavy, Thomas J., Capt., 3d Cav., Captain.	
Martin, Paul McK., Capt., 13th Cav., Coach.	
Jensen, Jens B., Sgt. Cav. Sch. Det.	47 48 45 50 94 284
Shantz, Victor, Sgt., 11th Cav.	43 46 47 50 88 274
Kellerman, Alex. F., Cpl., 1st Cav.	40 47 43 46 94 270
McGimpsey, William T., Sgt., 1st Cav.	42 47 45 50 92 276
Grider, Rosco R., Sgt., 14th Cav.	43 49 49 50 88 279
Stevenson, Hugh W., 1st Lt., 13th Cav.	38 46 43 47 85 259
Reynolds, William D., Sgt., 2d Cav.	45 49 48 47 87 276
Myers, Samuel L., 1st Lt., 12th Cav.	40 46 50 44 75 255
Boone, Howard A., Capt., 5th Cav.	39 46 49 43 88 265
Dedmon, Robert C., Sgt., 12th Cav.	39 49 46 43 81 258
	416 473 465 470 872 2696

Alternates	
Hamel, William G., Sgt., 4th Cav.	
Ernst, Henry P., Sgt., 5th Cav.	
Hedglin, Leslie H., Tech. Sgt., 1st Cav.	
Schwartz, Benjamin, Tech. Sgt., 7th Cav.	
14. California National Guard	
Hardy, D. P., Lt. Col., 250th C. A., San Francisco, Calif., Captain.	
Roberts, P. J., 1st Lt., Hq., 160th Inf., Coach.	
Hardy, D. P., Lt. Col., 250th C. A.	35 44 49 48 84 260
Roberts, P. J., 1st Lt., Hq., 160th Inf., Coach.	43 46 44 44 88 265
Calhoun, R. M., Sgt., 160th Inf.	43 49 47 43 85 267
Roe, T. J., Sgt., 160th Inf.	41 46 43 46 93 269
Hudelson, D. H., Capt., 160th Inf.	43 45 43 49 94 274
Hageny, M. C., Sgt., 160th Inf.	43 47 45 44 92 271
Groves, W. F., Cpl., 185th Inf.	43 49 49 46 84 271
Carroll, W. R., Pvt., 160th Inf.	42 47 45 47 94 275
Wilson, K. A., Capt., 159th Inf.	42 47 45 45 79 258
Marelich, M., Sgt., 250th C. A.	43 49 46 47 91 276
	418 469 456 459 884 2686

Alternates	
Dean, J. R., Capt., 160th Inf.	
Hardy, F. L., 2nd Lt., 159th Inf.	
Hodson, C. W., Corp., 159th Inf.	
15. Organized Reserve First Team	
Smith, H. Harrison, Col., 316th Inf., Captain.	
Wade, Clearfield P., Capt., 316th Inf., Coach.	
Fuller, Charles D., 2nd Lt., Cav. Res.	43 49 48 49 96 285
Hicker, Eugene S., 1st Lt., Inf. Res.	42 48 44 46 87 267
Mardinos, Armen N., 1st Lt., Inf. Res.	44 43 43 46 89 265
Wagner, Richard F., Capt., Inf. Res.	39 43 47 49 89 267
Shaffer, Xenophon B., Capt., Vet. Res.	46 49 46 44 92 277
Trotter, William A. B., Maj., Inf. Res.	42 45 45 46 88 266

Walsh, Walter R., 2nd Lt., Inf. Res.	47 46 44 49 90 276
Porter, Horton P., Jr., 1st Lt., C. W. Res.	38 46 42 43 74 243
Berdeen, Thompson N., 1st Lt., Inf. Res.	44 46 45 47 85 267
Bassiner, Ben L., 2nd Lt., Cav. Res.	42 48 41 48 92 271
	427 463 445 467 882 2684

Alternates	
Kellum, Thomas B., Capt., Q. M. Res.	
Spier, William, 2nd Lt., Inf. Res.	
Tietze, Richard G., 2nd Lt., Cav. Res.	
Kirby, Herbert H., 1st Lt., C. A. C. Res.	
16. Wyoming Civilian Rifle Team	
Hoffman, Albert E., Wyo. Civ., Captain.	
Sarman, Adolph, Wyo. Civ., Coach.	
Hoover, Arthur M.	42 46 45 50 84 267
Orr, Edward G.	42 44 48 48 90 272
Griffith, Russell L.	45 48 45 48 89 275
Griffith, Roy	37 42 43 48 91 261
Kirk, Thomas	42 45 42 45 85 259
McIntosh, George F.	43 48 44 48 91 274
Hoffman, Albert E.	43 46 43 44 91 267
Manervall, John L.	43 39 48 45 91 266
Haugum, Johannes J.	43 44 44 43 91 265
Katmo, Matthias	45 46 47 45 85 268
	425 448 449 464 888 2674

Alternates	
Russell, Raymond N.	
Chase, Frank.	
Brown, Thomas G.	
17. Organized Reserve No. Two Team	
Jarboe, Ralph R., Colonel, 377th Inf. (Res.), Captain.	
Allen, Thomas H., Capt., 66th Inf., Coach.	
Stone, Alfred C., 2nd Lt., Inf. Res.	45 49 47 44 95 280
Howell, Cleves H., 2nd Lt., Cav. Res.	40 44 44 46 90 264
Brown, Clyde H., 2nd Lt., Inf. Res.	42 49 46 47 91 275
Bigham, Roger V., 2nd Lt., Inf. Res.	41 42 41 46 89 259
Ennor, Harold V., 2nd Lt., Eng. Res.	41 47 42 44 84 258
Hatcher, B. Richard, 2nd Lt., Cav. Res.	42 47 44 47 91 271
Parker, George W., Jr., 2nd Lt., M. I. Res.	43 44 45 42 83 257
Watson, Samuel D., 2nd Lt., Inf. Res.	36 47 46 42 96 267
Bauman, Oliver H., 1st Lt., Dent. Res.	44 45 45 48 88 270
Lynch, Anthony J., 1st Lt., Inf. Res.	47 45 46 44 88 270
	421 459 446 450 895 2671

Alternates	
Oliver, William W., 2nd Lt., Inf. Res.	
Thomasson, Wayman H., 1st Lt., Inf. Res.	
Carl, Roy G., Capt., Dent. Res.	
Jarboe, Ralph R., Col., Inf. Res.	
18. Oklahoma National Guard	
Williams, Curtis L., Capt., Okla. N. G., Captain.	
Barrett, Charles F., Jr., Major, 179th Inf., Coach.	
Forsythe, Hugh S., 1st Sgt., 17th Inf.	42 43 43 49 91 268
Woods, Douglas J., Sgt., 179th Inf.	41 41 44 47 92 265
Williams, Curtis L., Capt., 179th Inf.	42 46 46 47 85 266
Wylie, Don E., Sgt., 179th Inf.	40 45 47 46 83 261
Williams, Emory L., 2d Lt., 180th Inf.	44 49 44 45 88 275
Ford, Delmas A., Sgt., 179th Inf.	39 48 48 47 90 267
Spradlin, Ollie, Sgt., 180th Inf.	37 46 49 47 89 262
Jernigan, Frank, Sgt., 179th Inf.	43 46 44 46 90 275
Purvine, Wesley A., Cpl., 179th Inf.	40 45 43 46 92 263
Ward, Elmer A., 1st Lt., 179th Inf.	40 47 37 47 94 268
	408 456 445 467 894 2670

Alternates	
Robnett, John, Sgt., 179th Inf.	
Stephens, Lewis M., Sgt., 179th M. T. C.	
Magoffin, Eben, 2d Lt., 180th Inf.	
19. Massachusetts Civilian Team No. 1	
Clapp, Raymond L., Team Captain.	
Ulseth, B., Team Coach.	
Vossahlik, F. J.	43 47 44 47 97 278
Rubin, H. B.	43 46 47 45 82 263
Chambers, W. H.	45 47 44 48 84 269

Wood, G. O.	43	42	46	44	91	272
Quattromini, D.	40	44	36	41	95	263
Nicholson, A. J.	40	49	46	42	89	256
Lundquist, R.	41	48	47	47	76	267
Harrison, B. S.	37	43	44	48	94	255
Vallancourt, R. N.	48	45	46	46	89	274
Clapp, R. L.	42	43	48	49	89	271

Alternates

Estabrook, R. W.
Tomlin, W. I.

20. California Civilian Team No. 2

Pope, Lester A., Los Angeles, Calif., Captain.						
Goldsborough, A. F., Los Angeles, Calif., Coach.						
Allison, Grant	43	47	44	45	91	270
Asher, Josephus M.	44	46	44	46	83	263
Corbin, Clair M.	45	45	45	48	82	265
Smith, Hal M.	43	46	42	46	89	266
Massie, Victor	40	45	45	46	86	262
King, Frank I.	45	47	47	47	92	278
Mueller, George A.	41	48	46	49	87	271
Foster, Milo	43	45	46	48	82	264
Libby, Harry	45	43	41	44	80	253
Christy, Robert W.	46	46	43	45	89	269

Alternates

Tarr, Clarence B.
Wesnitzer, Lawrence.

21. Oregon Civilian

Frazer, Harry, Molalla, Ore., Team Captain.						
Sloan, E. F., Team Coach.						
Frazer, Harry	37	43	44	45	91	260
Frederiksen, Fred	43	44	45	45	83	260
McDonald, Hugh	35	37	45	48	96	261
Johnson, Wm.	44	43	44	45	93	269
Upshaw, Garlie	47	49	47	49	92	284
Bostic, James	41	49	42	46	86	264
Thayer, Nile	41	48	45	44	90	268
Buxton, Thomas	42	47	46	48	87	270
Wolford, James	28	47	46	47	92	260
Schacht, Martin	40	47	44	48	83	262

Alternates

Kaufman, Ralph.
Barrien, E.

22. Massachusetts National Guard Team

Marshall, Harry R., Major, Mass. N. G., Team Captain.						
Furbish, C. A., 1st Lt., 241st C. A., Team Coach.						
Allen, E. M., 1st Lt., Mass. N. G.	42	46	47	43	83	261
Geddes, R. W., 2nd Lt., Mass. N. G.	42	46	44	40	78	250
Hicks, H. G., Cpl., Mass. N. G.	45	48	47	47	88	275
Petersen, E. G., Sgt., Mass. N. G.	40	47	47	45	92	271
Dingle, J. T., Pvt., Mass. N. G.	45	46	46	47	89	273
Graham, F. D., Pvt., Mass. N. G.	42	46	43	42	88	261
Whittemore, H. H. P., Capt., Mass. N. G.	42	46	47	44	87	266
Burke, T. D., Pvt., Mass. N. G.	46	44	46	42	89	267
Granfors, G. A., Sgt., Mass. N. G.	41	46	45	44	83	259
Peloquin, V. T., 1st Sgt., Mass. N. G.	42	48	47	47	93	277

Alternates

Quinn, C. A., Pvt., 1st Cl., Mass. N. G.
Chase, H. S., 1st Sgt., Mass. N. G.

23. Virginia National Guard Team

Jordan, Harry B., Maj., 116th Inf., Bedford, Va., Team Captain.						
Lohr, Thomas J. B., 1st Lt., Va. N. G., Richmond, Va., Team Coach.						
Pugh, John R., 1st Lt., 116th Inf.	44	43	47	44	87	265
Miller, George F., 1st Lt., 116th Inf.	43	46	47	47	88	271
Roberts, W. Cameron, Capt., 1st Inf.	45	47	47	47	81	267
Archer, Burton E., Sgt., Co. I, 1st Inf.	42	46	47	46	95	276
Slaughter, Frank L., Sgt., Co. G, 1st Inf.	41	41	48	49	86	264
Saunders, Willie E., Cpl., Co. B, 116th Inf.	41	46	46	46	80	259
Blount, Jonathan P., Sgt., Co. I, 116th Inf.	44	49	46	43	90	276
Seabright, Glenn W., Sgt., Co. I, 116th Inf.	44	47	47	43	83	264

Barksdale, Wm. L., Pfc., Co. B, 116th Inf.	35	46	40	46	89	256
Smith, Edwin H., Sgt., Co. I, 116th Inf.	44	48	44	46	83	265

Alternates

Mooring, Clifton G., Sgt., Co. B, 1st Inf.
Rudd, Hinton M., Pfc., Co. E, 116th Inf.

24. Connecticut National Guard

Robert F. Gadd, Lt. Col., State Staff, Captain.						
Ashley, J. Griffin, Capt., State Staff, Coach.						
Griffin, Ashley J., Capt., State Staff	44	48	43	44	88	267
White, Andrew M., 1st Lt., 192d F. A.	41	48	40	47	90	266
Anderson, A. LeRoy, 2d Lt., 169th Inf.	42	48	46	45	86	267
Giorgetti, Guido, Pvt., 1st Cl., 169th Inf.	Did not fire					
Novak, Frank, Sgt., 102d Inf.	40	44	45	35	93	257
Moran, James T., Corp., 122d Cav.	43	42	44	40	86	255
Lacy, John J., Sgt., 102d Inf.	46	49	46	44	91	276
Nagle, John C., Sgt., 122d Cav.	42	45	45	47	92	271
Lacy, James E., Sgt., 102d Inf.	42	47	48	46	93	276
Laurinaitis, George V., 2nd Lt., 169th Inf.	45	47	41	44	78	255

Alternates

Penwarden, Leroy H., Corp., 102d Inf.
Roudakoff, Paul P., Pvt., 1st Cl., 122d Cav.
Egan, James J., Mr. Sgt., Hq. Det., 43d Div.

25. Colorado Civilian Team

Hart, Henry N., Walsenburg, Colo., Captain.						
Rosling, Harry T., Coach.						
Wilkerson, Hosmer G.	43	47	45	45	91	271
Canjar, Matthew H.	43	48	44	48	91	274
Jones, Marion F.	38	48	41	49	83	259
Sharpack, Albert J.	Did not fire					
Ward, John A.	41	48	43	41	84	257
Wheeler, William D.	44	43	45	46	89	267
Garner, Homa	43	46	40	46	89	264
Bolito, Louis	42	46	44	43	92	267
Borgman, Carl A.	43	48	44	84	262	
Gudgel, Floyd H.	43	49	45	47	86	270

Alternates

Pauls, Henry C.
Rosling, Harry T.

26. American Legion Blue Team

Schneller, Frank J., Wisconsin, Team Captain.						
Sgt. Withe, U. S. Cavalry, Team Coach.						
Bruce, William, Wyo.	42	47	45	47	80	261
Hart, Arthur, Ohio	45	43	44	42	83	257
Randle, T., Texas	43	44	49	47	89	272
Simmons, Charley, Texas	42	48	43	48	91	272
Girkout, Thomas, Maine	43	47	39	47	83	259
Tarr, Warren, Calif.	43	44	44	45	83	259
Holmes, John L., Ind.	42	47	43	46	89	267
Emerson, Roy J., Wis.	44	46	49	47	93	279
Canfield, Virgil Z., Ohio	41	45	45	43	87	261
Scarborough, W. D., Ohio	43	45	46	45	84	263

Alternates

Anderson, James C., Wisconsin.

27. Utah Civilian Team

Weymouth, Hiram A., Salt Lake, Utah, Team Captain.						
Wade, James A., Team Coach.						
Anderson, Clifford D.	43	43	43	45	80	254
Hogan, Glen C.	45	46	44	46	84	265
Patterson, William J.	43	42	45	48	79	257
Benard, Louis	41	50	45	45	89	270
Rita, Willie R.	38	46	45	42	85	256
Groneman, Alton F.	41	43	44	48	91	267
Erlanson, Wendell	43	45	44	46	84	262
Wade, James A.	46	48	48	47	88	277
Hansen, Louis	43	47	47	47	90	274
Hansen, Ray	41	46	45	44	89	265

Alternates

Gordon, Donald B.
Jones, Reed E.

28. New York National Guard

Suavet, Henry E., Lt. Col., Hq. 27 Div., Captain.						
Brown, Thomas E., Jr., Pvt., 107th Inf., Coach.						
Fitzgerald, James H., Pvt., 107th Inf.	43	45	43	47	88	266
Mason, Charles, Cpl., 107th Inf.	44	50	42	45	89	270
Barnett, Charles A., Jr., Sgt., 107th Inf.	41	48	46	43	92	270
Sample, Clarence H., Cpl., 107th Inf.	40	42	47	44	87	260
Lutz, Herman M., Pvt., 165th Inf.	42	47	46	44	85	264
Kemp, Kenneth H., 1st Sgt., 71st Inf.	44	47	42	42	92	267
Rizzo, Peter, Staff Sgt., 102nd Eng.	33	45	46	49	82	255
Manin, Harry A., 2d Lt., 102nd Eng.	44	50	47	43	82	266
Maloney, William J., 2d Lt., 165th Inf.	44	45	44	49	78	260
Evans, Burr A., Sgt., 102nd Eng.	46	48	44	48	83	269

Alternates

Klein, Harry, Sgt., 102nd Eng.
McCullough, Francis, 1st Sgt., 165th Inf.
Ingles, William N., 2d Lt., 165th Inf.
Tilyou, Earl J., 2d Lt., O. D. S. S.

29. Pennsylvania Civilian Team No. 1

Wilson, Wilbur L., Penn. Civilian, Captain.						
Wilson, Wilbur L., Penn. Civilian	41	45	45	49	85	265
Rodkey, John, Penn. Civilian	40	45	45	45	88	263
Haxton, Chas. A., Penn. Civilian	43	38	44	49	94	268
Loder, Roy A., Penn. Civilian	41	43	44	41	89	258
Berkheiser, Roy D., Penn. Civilian	38	46	37	46	91	258
Widson, Benj., Penn. Civilian	43	45	42	44	90	264
Berlin, C. H., Penn. Civilian	44	48	44	44	90	271
Nerone, A. N., Penn. Civilian	45	45	45	46	91	272
Robbins, Chas., Penn. Civilian	41	44	44	45	85	259
Kurtz, Earl, Penn. Civilian	45	46	45	40	92	268

Alternates

Davis, J. I., Penn. Civilian.
Cottrell, B. K., Penn. Civilian.
Ricewick, C. C., Penn. Civilian.

30. Seventh Corps Area R. O. T. C. Team

Ballard, Edward C., Morehead, Minn., Captain.						
Payntee, E. F., Iowa State Univ., Coach.						
Phelps, Allen S., Brookings, S. D.	40	46	45	43	91	265
McGregor, Donald D., Wheatland, N. D.	42	42	45	48	86	263
Farrell, Max E., Mountaintown, Mo.	43	45	42	46	92	268
Brown, Robert, Jr., Brady, Neb.	41	46	41	48	91	267
Stewart, William F., Kansas City, Mo.	44	49	42	45	87	267
Pickup, Lewis H., Vermillion, S. D.	44	47	44	46	91	272
Shannon, Sidnew R., Fargo, N. D.	41	48	44	45	84	262
Hiller, Martin W., Wapello, Iowa	38	44	41	45	83	251
Groves, Joseph R., Altheimer, Ark.	43	47	44	40	85	259
Ballard, Edward C., Morehead, Minn.	44	46	47	36	95	268

Alternates

Callihan, Edward W., Van Metre, S. D.
Avery, Jack F., Lincoln, Neb.

31. Ohio National Guard

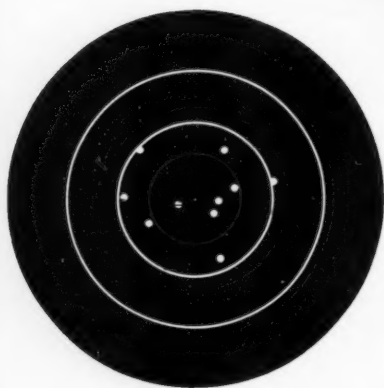
Black, Theodore R., Capt., St. Marys, Ohio, Captain.						
Kilper, Ben L., Capt., 145th Inf., Coach.						
Martin, Noble L., 1st Lt., 148th Inf.	43	43	36	43	88	253
Murphy, Lawrence V., 1st Lt., 166th Inf.	42	45	43	39	80	249



WORLD'S .22 PISTOL RECORD

W. F. RIEDELL of the Manhattan Revolver Association (New York City) did some real record smashing with Kleanbore at Camp Perry. At the right you see his 97x100 target, which set a new International 50-meter record.

Below is his 10-shot American possible shot at 50 meters. This tied the record of a 10-shot possible at 50 yards, although Mr. Riedell stood 14 feet further away from the target.



E. W. SIRD ought to be mighty proud of this 50-shot 461 x 500 composite, which set a new 50-yard Intermediate Revolver record at Camp Perry. This broke a 456 x 500 record that has stood since 1930. Mr. Sird used Kleanbore—didn't have to clean his gun when he was through.



W. F. RIEDELL SETS NEW INTERNATIONAL

E. W. SIRD BREAKS

THE 1935 National Rifle and Pistol Matches at Camp Perry brought a gun as well as rifle triumphs to Remington-Union. Kleanbore helped Riedell and Sird make the targets you see on this page. Take a look at them! They tell more than a thousand words. Pistol shooters everywhere are turning to Kleanbore—the most dependable and accurate pistol ammunition.

There's another good reason, too. Besides being the most consistent ammunition, Kleanbore is also the cleanest. There's no need for scrubbing and perhaps wearing out the barrel of your target gun. Cleaning the cylinder of your revolver or taking down your target gun in which Kleanbore is used exclusively will not rust. Remington-Union Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.



AND LOOK AT THESE IMPOSSIBLE TARGETS WITH PUNCH

THE ONLY 10-X POSSIBLE AT 50 YARDS! Camp Perry shoot this year the world's best shot, Charles G. Hamby of Ga. He made a sensational record, the possible out of several targets at range.

SHOT WITH IRON SIGHTS AT 50-YARDS! A 10-X possible made by E. N. Moor of Detroit, Mich. in the Iron Sight Re-entry Match at Camp Perry. Ammunition, Palma Match!

Remington-Union



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

NEW PISTOL RECORDS PROVE KLEANBORE

WORDS SMASHED WITH KLEANBORE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

INTENTIONAL 50-METER RECORD—97x100! ALSO SHOOTS 10-SHOT POSSIBLE ON AMERICAN TARGET

REACTIVE-YEAR-OLD 50-SHOT, 50-YARD RECORD WITH 461x500!

t Camp brought hand-
on amm. Kleanbore
on this. Take a good
words pistol shooters
st depend accurate

g the consistent pistol
ere's no spend time
of your target guns,
down automatic. A
not rustington Arms

THESE INVISIBLES MADE
TH PUNCH

POSSIBLE IN YARDS in the
oot this the work of Mr.
mby d Ga. Here's Mr.
sensational... the only 10-X
several targets shot at this

AT FIFTY METERS!
mb of New Boston,
t five Palma Match
in each of these
groups during the
at Match at Camp

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KLEANBORE SHARP SHOULDER .38's "TOPS" AT PENNSYLVANIA HIGHWAY PATROL MATCHES



Corp. John O. Cross

*Corporal Cross makes outstanding individual
score of 292x300—Pennsylvania Highway
Patrol Team triumphs in field
of 29 entries*

KLEANBORE .38 S. & W. Sharp Shoulder Special bullets cut enough nice clean holes in the black to make a clean sweep of the Fourth Annual Pennsylvania Highway Patrol Police Pistol Matches at Harrisburg.

Corp. John O. Cross of the Pennsylvania Highway Patrol, shooting Kleanbore, nudged out his nearest competitor by three points in the individual match with a score of 292x300 . . . slow, timed and rapid, 25 yards . . . an outstanding score for the course.

The famous Pennsylvania Highway Patrol Team, of which Corp. Cross is a member, all shot Kleanbore to lead a field of 29 entries. Their aggregate score of 1122 was also just three points higher than the second place score. When scores are as close that, the extra edge that Kleanbore ammunition gives a shooter is mighty important. No wonder more and more *police marksmen* are turning to Kleanbore . . . the most consistent pistol ammunition!

4th ANNUAL PENNSYLVANIA HIGHWAY PATROL POLICE MATCHES, HARRISBURG, PA. POLICE COURSE, 25 YARDS

Individual Match

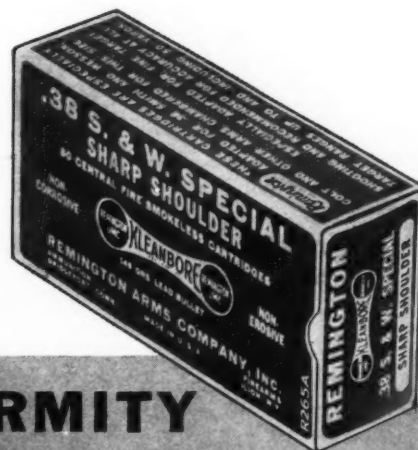
Winner Corp. J. O. Cross, Pennsylvania Highway Patrol. 98—slow fire, 97—time, 97—rapid . . . 292 x 300

Team Match

Winner Pennsylvania Highway Patrol.

J. O. Cross	98	97	97	292
T. Jones	97	94	92	283
H. Frazier	97	91	86	274
L. Feloni	94	94	85	273

Score—1122x1200



PRECISE ACCURACY AND UNIFORMITY

Coleman, Carl H., 1st Sgt., 145th Inf.	41	46	44	45	90	266
Stemen, Herschel F., Sgt., 148th Inf.	47	47	47	47	87	275
Townsend, Willard M., Sgt., 148th Inf.	43	46	42	46	89	288
Lakes, Glendon, Sgt., 147th Inf.	43	48	41	48	85	265
Carlin, Carl R., Cpl., 148th Inf.	41	47	43	40	91	262
Willson, Fred D., Cpl., 166th Inf.	40	48	44	47	93	272
Nutter, Robert V., Pfc., 166th Inf.	41	47	40	47	93	268
Yates, Arthur W., Pvt., 147th Inf.	40	45	46	43	91	265
	421	462	426	445	887	2641

Alternates

Silbaugh, Verne R., 2nd Lt., 148th Inf.
Jackson, Charles, Pfc., 147th Inf.

32. Florida Civilian Team

Bridgland, T. F., Florida Civ., Captain.						
Lewallen, Geo. W.	43	46	46	46	93	274
Nettleton, John A.	41	48	44	47	91	271
Riecken, Chas. G.	41	44	48	45	80	258
Comer, Edgar A.	40	45	42	49	92	268
Beil, Benton B.	39	41	44	42	87	253
Paffer, Fabian J.	41	46	47	48	92	274
Hitt, Willis H.	44	49	49	48	83	273
Recker, Kenneth H.	42	43	39	45	83	252
Wehle, Victor O.	45	46	39	45	81	256
Bridgland, Thos. F.	40	43	45	46	87	261
	416	451	443	461	869	2640

Alternates

Coffee, Chas. F.
Wulff, Geo. W.
Glaze, John W.

33. Ohio Civilian Team

Mundy, Carl S., Toledo, Ohio, Captain.						
Sorahan, Frank R., Cpl., 7th Inf., Coach.						
Arntz, Leo A.	42	49	48	46	90	275
Bond, Sam	43	44	49	47	90	273
Scott, Byron	43	46	46	42	71	248
Ripick, Nicholas L.	40	42	41	45	83	251
Romig, Scott	43	44	42	45	92	266
Buckner, Leslie M.	40	44	41	46	93	264
Field, Ralph E.	43	44	41	45	93	266
Bennett, Walter	41	46	43	47	92	269
Rainsberger, Robert E.	43	44	44	41	79	251
Shumaker, Edward D.	42	46	46	45	97	276
	420	449	441	449	880	2639

Alternates

Bayless, Ray T.
Kallensee, Charles G.
Mundy, Carl S.

34. D. C. Civilian

Frye, Ervin A., R.F.D. #2, Box 110, Anacostia, D. C., Captain.						
Riley, Hugh E., Washington, D. C., Coach.						
Frye, Ervin A.	46	50	46	48	86	276
Pike, Henry H.	41	46	45	48	91	271
Yeomans, Alfred H.	41	44	49	47	86	267
Fritz, James C.	42	47	39	45	77	250
Scott, Roger W.	43	47	46	45	80	261
Riley, Hugh E.	41	47	49	47	85	269
Davis, Raymond, Jr.	42	47	47	44	91	271
Firman, John M.	34	42	44	38	87	245
Ross, Eugene A.	41	47	46	47	95	276
Davis, Raymond, Sr.	45	40	41	37	85	248
	416	457	452	446	863	2634

Alternates

Miller, Robert W.
Baldwin, Samuel O.

35. Wisconsin Civilian

Ott, Voyle D., Captain.						
Honeywell, John T., Pfc., 10th Inf., Coach.						
Fraser, William P.	44	46	46	43	86	265
Mitchell, Walter	40	43	44	45	88	260
Gustafson, Kurt	41	45	44	43	84	257
Scholl, Charles H.	43	38	41	45	92	259
Madson, Nels C.	43	43	44	44	96	270
Zass, Wm. B.	41	46	47	45	94	273
Olson, Iwah L.	42	47	47	47	90	273
Shumway, Dean C.	38	45	39	46	86	254
Swanson, Edwin	45	47	43	44	96	275
Zass, Peter H.	38	46	40	43	81	248
	415	446	435	445	893	2634

Alternates

Kerwin, Walter J.
Ott, Voyle D.

(UNCLASSIFIED)

Place	Name	Score
36.	Texas Civilian	2633
37.	Idaho Civilian	2632
38.	New York Civilian Team No. 1	2631
39.	Illinois National Guard	2627
40.	Minnesota Civilian	2624
41.	North Dakota National Guard	2622
42.	Texas National Guard	2613
43.	American Legion White	2612
44.	South Dakota Civilian	2609
45.	Indiana Civilian	2609
46.	Michigan Civilian Team No. 1	2608
47.	Third Corps Area R. O. T. C.	2607
48.	Nevada Civilian	2607
49.	Iowa Civilian	2605
50.	Marine Corps Reserve	2602
51.	Alabama Civilian	2602
52.	Minnesota National Guard	2601
53.	Nebraska Civilian	2600
54.	Michigan National Guard	2597
55.	Kentucky Civilian	2594
56.	Pennsylvania National Guard Rifle Team	2593
57.	Tennessee National Guard	2592
58.	Pennsylvania Civilian No. 2	2587
59.	Colorado National Guard	2585
60.	Connecticut Civilian Rifle Team	2585
61.	Florida National Guard Team	2584
62.	New Mexico Civilian	2581
63.	Missouri Civilian	2581
64.	6th Corps Area R. O. T. C.	2578
65.	North Carolina National Guard	2577
66.	Rhode Island State Civilian Team	2577
67.	South Carolina National Guard	2576
68.	South Dakota National Guard	2576
69.	Arkansas National Guard	2576
70.	Arizona Civilian	2575
71.	Organized Reserve Team No. 3	2561
72.	Ninth Corps R. O. T. C.	2561
73.	American Legion RED	2560
74.	4th Corps Area R. O. T. C.	2559
75.	North Dakota Civilian	2553
76.	Louisiana National Guard	2552
77.	Arkansas Civilian	2551
78.	Alabama National Guard	2550
79.	5th Corps Area R. O. T. C.	2550
80.	New Jersey Civilian	2549
81.	Mass. Civilian No. 2	2545
82.	Montana Civilian	2543
83.	New Mexico National Guard	2542
84.	New York Civilian No. 2	2540
85.	Maryland National Guard	2538
86.	Illinois Civilian No. 2	2535
87.	Maryland Civilian Team	2522
88.	West Virginia NG Rifle Team	2517
89.	6th Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2514
90.	New Hampshire Civilian	2510
91.	1st Corps Area R. O. T. C.	2505
92.	Vermont National Guard	2504
93.	Maine Civilian Rifle Team	2500
94.	Mississippi National Guard	2499
95.	2nd Corps Area R. O. T. C. Inf.	2495
96.	Georgia Civilian	2493
97.	Oklahoma Civilian	2485
98.	5th Corps C. M. T. C.	2475
99.	3rd Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2457
100.	9th Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2457
101.	North Carolina Civilian	2456
102.	South Carolina Civilian	2454
103.	Michigan Civilian No. 2	2448
104.	Wyoming National Guard	2442
105.	7th Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2437
106.	8th Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2422
107.	Virginia Civilian Rifle Team	2417
108.	4th Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2400
109.	Arizona National Guard	2377
110.	First Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2353
111.	U. S. Immigration Border Patrol	2334
112.	2nd Corps Area C. M. T. C.	2264
113.	Tennessee Civilian	2180

PERRY

(Continued from page 24)

and with bright sunlight and a stiff wind, the teams settled down to the mid-range firing. Again at this range the Marines maintained their already safe lead, scoring an additional 469 points, and the Engineers who had been fighting against heavy losses on the short-range, found the bullseyes to tie the Leathernecks' 600-yard score, and begin climbing out of the hole. The Coast Guard chalked up 464 points, the Cavalry did even better than the Marines by one point, and the District of Columbia National Guard beat them all, with a high stage score of 471.

Such jockeying made itself immediately

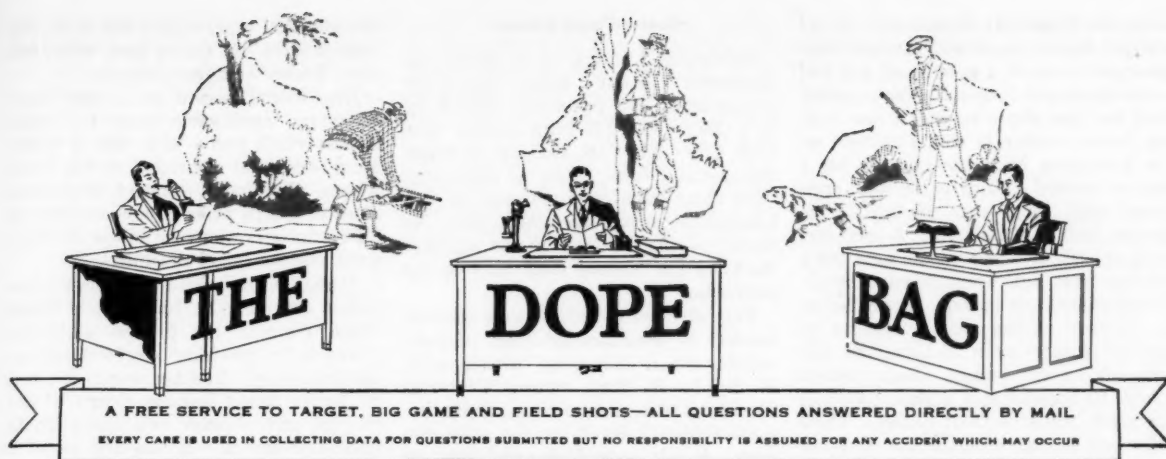
felt in the line-up among the runner-up teams and when the first day's shooting ended, the first 15 places which comprise Class A were occupied as follows: first, the Marine Team, 1876, with a lead increased to 30 points; second, the Coast Guard, 1846; third, Washington National Guard, 1832; fourth, California Civilian, back in its original place with 1831; fifth, the Infantry, fallen from third place with a total of 1830; sixth, the Cavalry, pushed up by their good score at 600 yards; seventh, the New Jersey National Guard with 1818; eighth, the Engineers, 1815; ninth the Washington Civilians with 1809; tied on totals for tenth and eleventh places, the National Guard teams of Oregon and the District of Columbia, with 1804 each; tied on totals for twelfth and thirteenth places, the California Civilian second team and the Kansas Civilians with 1792; fourteenth place, the Illinois Civilian, 1790, and fifteenth place, the Wyoming Civilian, 1876.

The second day of the National Team Match, dawning fair, found the more-than-a-hundred teams ready for the decisive stage of the contest. As in off-shoulder shooting, so in lining sights on the thousand-yard targets, almost anything in the way of scores, high or low, may result, depending largely upon the wind and the marksman's ability to dope it.

With the 30-point lead which they brought from the short and mid-ranges, there was little fear that the Leathernecks would go sufficiently haywire to lose the match, nor did these veteran shots disappoint their fans, putting over an average of 94 x 100 for each man on the team. This was good shooting under the conditions prevailing on the long range, and was approached by only one of the teams near the top of the list: the Engineers, who fell but one point below the Marine total, and recorded a team-member average of 93.9. This score was directly responsible for lifting the Engineers from eighth place into second at the finish.

Likewise the 1000-yard stage doomed the hopes of the Coast Guard whose 886 let them down into sixth place, and of the Washington National Guard who went from third to fifth place; the Infantry, on a score of 920, moving into third place behind the Engineers. By scoring 916 points at the long range, the California Civilian retained fourth place in the finals. This was the same relative position in which they started the race, their performance having been consistent throughout the entire contest.

Several of the civilian teams finished with "Class A" ratings, for on the general list, the Washington Civilians were seventh with 2788; the Kansas Civilians who were going strong until the 1000-yard stage, were tenth with 2702; and the Illinois Civilians were twelfth with 2699.



Conducted by F. C. Ness

Don't Mix Noncorrosive Primers!

ON my trip I stopped off at Ithaca and spent several profitable hours with that expert entertainer, Lou Smith, Mayor of Ithaca and manufacturer of three popular makes of shotguns. Lou, as everyone knows him, showed me his shop and his beautiful city on foot, by car and even from above in a plane out of the local air port. It was all very much worth while, because Ithaca is not only a natural beauty spot on Lake Cayuga, but is also one carefully planned, complete park, it being a school town exceptionally free from "eye sores" and unusually well equipped with all kinds of recreational facilities.

Thus I saw Cornell University from without and from above, whereas (as I learned later) I should have also seen it from within, because experiments with modern noncorrosive primers were conducted in its scientific laboratories. Phil Sharpe, who brought it to my attention, claims he is responsible. In these tests an important fact was brought out. Because of the different formulae used by the various loading companies in making their priming mixtures, their respective products of combustion are likely to clash when combined promiscuously in the gun bore and often do develop very corrosive residues in combination.

The moral, of course, is to use only one make, brand and lot of noncorrosive ammunition at a time and thus avoid mixing the residue of two or more lots in the bore. Even the same make and brand may vary appreciably in different lots, because makers do change their standards or the composition of their priming mixtures from time to time, and a shooter may be caught with a rusted bore through having too much faith in a pet brand of noncorrosive

ammunition. Those shooters who carefully clean their gun bores after every shoot, of course, can mix lots, brands, and even types (corrosive and noncorrosive) at will without endangering the interior finish of a pet barrel.

At Camp Perry I received a letter from H. A. Donaldson on this matter, which, appropriately, should be quoted here. That part of his letter dealing with the subject is quoted in its entirety:

"Here is something for the Dope Bag for your October issue. It is important and I feel it should be brought before the shooters. Lately, I have noted several writers saying that now, as we are using noncorrosive primers, it is not so necessary to clean our rifles. This is only partly correct. If a shooter uses only one brand of ammunition, or rather one kind of noncorrosive primers, cleaning a rifle will be found an easy job.

"But, and its a big butt (and has ruined some fine barrels), if you use several kinds or different makes of the noncorrosive primer, such as Winchester, Remington, Peters or Western, without cleaning, you can expect trouble. Here is the reason. It seems that the different concerns that make noncorrosive primers use different formulae, naturally.

"Any one used alone is just what is claimed for it, but by combining several brands used together in the same barrel, a certain chemical reaction sets in that will rust a barrel in no time. When the noncorrosive primer first came out I made some tests of my own with a piece of polished steel.

"I tried by firing each primer at a different spot on the steel plate, and no rust with any of them. Then I tried 3 makes

over one spot on the plate, and man, did I get a fine big rust spot!

"I have been cleaning my own guns for so long a time that it will take more than the invention of the noncorrosive primer for me to change my ideas of cleaning each and every firearm, not later than the evening of the day it was fired.

"This mixing up of primers may be old stuff to you, and in that case, just skip it. But from the surprised look on some of our local shooters' faces, when I tell them not to mix their brands of rifle ammunition, or expect a bad case of rusting, it may be that it is not generally known.

"I find the best way is to settle down to one certain brand of primer and then use no other. I do this in my own reloading. For instance, I use the No. 9½ Remington primer in all of my cases taking that size. And I use the No. 116 Winchester in all cases using that size. The above primers used in rifle cases only. I have the same system in loading cases for the handguns. It is a poor practice to use any rifle primers in cases used for handguns. A No. 9½ Remington primer used with some loads of No. 80, I have seen mentioned, will wreck a .38-40 or .44-40 Colt the first shot. It makes this powder burn at a far different rate."

NOTES FROM CAMP PERRY

IN ADDITION to the Sobel Trophy Team Match, the Running Deer and other field-firing contests at Camp Perry this year, there were scheduled five single and team events with Bill Stowell's Splat discs and three "Gofort" matches, single and doubles.

Model-241 Autoloader

A new "Splat" and "Gofort" rifle appeared in the form of an improved M-24 Remington autoloader. The new version is

called the Model-241 Autoloader. It has a bigger, heavier stock with straight shotgun type buttplate, a good pistol grip and a semi-beavertail fore-end. The assembly joint has been improved with a new locking device, similar to that employed on the Remington M-31 shotgun. It has a heavier tapered 24-inch barrel with open barrel sight, which type of sight is the poorest feature of this arm. A peep rear with, or without, a leaf middle sight and a flat-face front sight would be much better. It weighs about six pounds. It can be had in .22-Short caliber with a capacity of fifteen cartridges, or in .22 Long Rifle caliber, holding ten rounds. Both calibers handle Hi-Speed as well as regular loads in the given caliber without change. These rifles load through a port in the right side of the buttstock and automatically unload their hot, soiled hulls underneath the receiver forward of the trigger which calls for a deflector as a standard part of the rifle. This, however, is not provided, unfortunately.

Myres Holster

Phil Sharpe showed me a carved holster of a new belt model made by S. D. Myres Saddle Company of El Paso, Texas. By a notched metal plate and snap-on arrangement of the belt portion this new detachable model can be hung at any angle desired and at the height required. The ornamental carving was well executed and the workmanship appeared to be excellent. My personal objections are too much weight, bulk, length and unnecessary stiffness. It would make an excellent tryholster for determining individual preferences for gun angle and relative height. The S. D. Myres firm also makes holsters, cases, sheaths and other leather goods to special order and issues a complete catalog.

The S. & W. .357 Magnum

The Smith & Wesson display on Commercial Row had a .357 Magnum revolver with 3¾-inch barrel, Charles H. Hopkins had one with 6¾-inch barrel and Phil Sharpe one with 8¾-inch barrel. I did not measure the barrels and their actual lengths might have been ¼-inch shorter than the lengths I quote above. At any rate I preferred the balance and feel of the medium length after handling all three from offhand stance. The 6½-inch barrel develops 1,400 foot seconds and 685 foot pounds at the muzzle. The W. R. A. booth advertised 1,540 f.s. muzzle velocity for their .357 Magnum cartridge, which is nearly 30 foot-seconds higher than the figure quoted in the S. & W. folder for the 8¾-inch barrel. Incidentally, the 3½-inch barrel develops 1,263 f.s. muzzle velocity with the standard .357 Magnum load.

Shatter-Proof Lenses

Somewhere I picked up a circular on Meyrowitz "Intacto" Lenses, which are shatter-proof eye protectors offered by E. C. Meyrowitz, 502 Fifth Avenue, New York City. They are available in goggle and spectacle form. I do not know anything about them from personal use, but I heartily approve of the general idea. No shooter of rifle or shotgun should approach the firing line without some form of eye protection.

Trap shooters sometimes wear cards as blinders to keep powder from adjacent stations out of their eyes. Mr. Saunders of the F. W. King Optical Company, Cleveland, Ohio, showed me a pair of wire-gauze shields designed for the same purpose. A pair costs \$1.00, and they are hooked on the outer edges of both lens frames when in use. The large size Rifleite shooting glasses sold at \$8.00 at Camp Perry this year. This yellow German glass does not remove much glare, but it makes beautiful and distinctive contrasts between sights and target on the range. My own King glasses are of greener and darker hue, being the No. 1 or lighter shade of Colobar made by the American Optical Company. The King people can also furnish the rose-colored Softlite lenses in their shooting glasses. All are toric lenses (curved) and all may be had ground to individual prescription. My own vision is perfect in every way, no prescription being required.

I am a firm believer in eye protection and intend to wear plano glasses for this purpose, even while off the firing line. Colobar is too dark and Rifleite is too brilliant for regular use off the range, with Softlite just in between. For work and street wear I am having a pair of spectacles made by Bausch & Lomb in a more favorable shade, known as Cruite, and in the lighter or No. 1 shade. While at the Bausch & Lomb plant I watched some inspection tests of shatter-proof spectacle lenses which amazed me. A 1¼-inch steel ball was dropped from a height of more than a yard on the center of the lens, several times, without injuring it.

New Scopes and Mounts

On the trip to Camp Perry I visited the Malcolm Rifle Telescope Company of Auburn, New York, and spent a very pleasant half-day with Ray Myer and William DeGroff of that firm. While there DeGroff assembled one of the new 3X Malcolm scopes, which I took to Camp Perry and placed on display there in the booth of the National Target & Supply Company. It is a neat, strong instrument which will withstand recoil jars and strains better than any competitive cheap scope on the market. Because the parts have been standardized this new Malcolm 3X

(without dust caps) will be sold at \$10.50, mounts extra. It can be used with Malcolm, Fecker or Lyman mounts.

John Unertl showed me a new, short, low-power, small-game scope for target mounts which had a wide field, a bright image and clear definition to the outer fringes. The longer, standard, small-game scope of Unertl make is now available in 6X for hunters who want to use the same scope also for target shooting.

At the Lyman booth I was shown a new mount for their 22 Junior Field Scope which removes the present anchorage weakness by providing a second support for the mount. In other words, the new 22 Junior mount has two points of anchorage and requires two scope blocks instead of one, and in this new model it is no longer the weakest cheap mount on the market.

Skardon T. Smith, gunsmith at 436 Drexel Avenue, Detroit, Michigan, showed me a set of his bridge-type scope mounts which appeared to have chances of becoming popular. I hope to get a pair for trial and report.

Ned Roberts had a couple of his fine .257 Roberts rifles in camp, one of them equipped with a long target-type telescope which had an enlarged objective end. This Souther's scope is described in his new circular on the Roberts & Kimball rifles.

The W. R. Weaver Company has out their new Wee Weaver Special scope sight, 3-29S. This is on the general order of the Weaver scope sights, except that it has internal windage and elevation adjustments micrometer controlled by external knurled knobs in ½-minute click units. It has a 29-ft. field, universal focus and a 3-inch eye relief, adapting it for hunting purposes and quick aim. It has a fine cross-hair reticule, which, with the fine adjustment control, adapts it for target work. An unusual feature of this 9-ounce instrument, in view of its low cost of \$11.70 complete, is the achromatic lens system.

Some New Equipment

Les Pope and his capable wife came all the way from California to take a booth on Commercial Row and thus introduce his shooting accessories business directly to potential customers among Camp Perry fans. The most intriguing gadget in Pope's booth was the Ayer Tri-Pak Gun Kit. This was a small cylinder of duraluminum which serves as a screw-driver or cleaning-rod handle. This handle contains a jointed cleaning rod 32½ inches long, a 9-foot roll of sterile cloth for bandages or gun-cleaning patches. There is a cutter for this "gun ribbon," a powerful right-angle screw-driver, a small screw-driver, and oil applicator, and a combination multiple-caliber jag-end cleaning tip with ball

and roller bearings. I have not tried one and cannot vouch for it, but as it appears it would be a very useful gadget in a hunting camp or hunting-coat pocket. The weight is less than 4½ ounces.

Mr. Jordan, who represents the Union Auto Specialties Company, makers of low-priced scope mounts, had a new reloading tool in camp called the Jordan Multiple Loading Press. It is a straight-line tool of great power. Heavy collars or tool blocks operate on a heavy central vertical rod or post. The upper sliding collar holds the various dies and is moved by a powerful cam controlled by a handle at the top. This sliding block holds six dies covering all necessary reloading operations and these are interchangeable for different calibers. The lower collar is fixed and holds the cases. The flat circular base is provided with screw holes for bench anchorage. This new tool appears to be well adapted for individual use. The shipping weight is 10 pounds. The price of the loading press is \$18.00, plus \$5.00 for one complete set of dies in any one popular caliber.

The Hercules Powder Company introduces what their pamphlet calls "A New Service for Reloaders." This opens the way for ballistics tests of special handloads or reloads at the Hercules Powder Company Ballistic House, Mt. Arlington, New Jersey. Fifteen identical loads are required for any single velocity test and fifteen more for a test of pressures. These loads must be sent by prepaid express to the address given above. The standard charge is \$5.00 for any single velocity test and \$10.00 for pressure tests of any single load. These quotations are for only standard calibers regularly covered by Hercules laboratory equipment. Loads considered unsafe or those of irregular nature or caliber are not considered in the offer above, and all such require special arrangement by letter to the same address and prior to shipment of such ammunition.

Cost of Unique Reduced 50%

A real service to reloaders has been accomplished by the Hercules Powder Company in packing several grades of rifle, revolver and shotgun powder in quarter-kegs for retail sale at a saving to club reloaders. The best news of all, however, is the reduction of the price of that popular propellant, Hercules Unique, which now sells the same as Bullseye powder, or \$1.00 per 8-ounce canister.

Poly Choke and New Skeet Timer

Walter Roper showed up at Camp Perry with some H. & R. handguns, a Poly Choke on a 20-gauge autoloader and an N. R. A.-Hartmann pistol case full of Roper grips. The Poly Choke was supposed to magically insure a possible at Skeet, of which Walter was so confident he proceeded to dem-

onstrate by taking me to the Skeet field. We both slunk away from there, and with our tails dragging, after but a single round, because our respective scores had more goose eggs than broken saucers. I was glad I went with Walter, however, because McMillen showed me that marvelous new mechanical Skeet timer brought out by the Western Cartridge Company, which works to perfection and requires no electric current or battery.

New Grips

As a consolation move we visited the U. S. R. A. 50-yard range and Roper got me to try a pair of his grips on the Colt Shooting Master. After a high and low shot to find the zero and necessary hold-off with Peters match ammunition I managed to stay in the black and got enough "nines" and "tens" to average well above "eighty." Later with the heavy-barrel H. & R. Sportsman S. A. Walter brought to camp I fired one score at 50 yards and made 84 out of it in spite of the sighters included in the score.

When I finally reached my home town in Minnesota I found the fame of Roper grips had even reached far-away Red Wing. Arnold Julsrud, the best pistol shot on the club, had Roper grips on his Officers' Model Colt. Trying his gun on the 50-foot target on their Armory basement range I got a low "five" on account of a muzzle-heavy balance and an unfamiliar pull. However, the fit and feel was good enough to permit my making an 85 out of that score in spite of that low five and the need of holding off the black at 9 o'clock. One morning, in a boat on Miller's pond, I was able to shoot the 10-inch Camp Perry Colt like a rifle, thanks to the Roper grip. I wound up with an offhand shot at a Kingfisher across the pond and at least 65 yards. My hold was close enough to result in a heart hit.

Back in Camp Perry, Charlie Hopkins of the Western Cartridge Company had a National Match Colt, beautifully engraved by Kornbrath, and equipped with a special grip of a shape which provided a four-point equalization of the hold. This was the first pair of stocks of the many I have tried on the big Colt pistol which would permit squeezing the grip without affecting the sight alignment. The workmanship was excellent on these stocks and I intend having a pair made for trial and review.

At camp in the practice shooting I used the National Match Colt as issued with 4¼-pound pull plus the Berdon Anti-Slap device. With this gun I wound up with 79, 78 and 81 at 50 yards, using F. A. ammunition. Then I let Fitz get hold of it and he took out nearly ½-pound of pull. This proved to be a mistake as my average immediately dropped seven points over the National Match Course and at 50 yards slow fire. While there I

failed to get those points back and probably won't until I get the gun and that old familiar legal weight of pull back from A. E. Berdon, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

A "Slip-On" Grip Adaptor

Friend Russ, veteran member of the D. & H. police team, had a "Slip-On" adaptor or filler block on his pet Colt revolver. This is a polished aluminum curved block, recessed to fit the frame closely and to conform where it contacts the stocks. It is a neat and effective device, which is covered by the hand while in use and is easily pulled off the gun when the shooting is finished. It fills the high curve in the revolver frame behind the Colt trigger guard and provides a gun-supporting rest on the second finger to take all gun weight off the trigger finger. It is just what the Shooting Master grip needs and it is as useful on the Official Police and Officers' Model. Fit, friction and the fingers hold it securely in place without screws or clamps. I have not seen a more desirable auxiliary adaptor or filler. It is made by The Ordnance Service Company, 165 East 32nd Street, New York City.

To wind up, Bill Trull showed me the new target stocks offered by the Westchester Trading Post for the Colt Woodsman autoloading pistol. They provide finger notches, thumb rests and ample length for accommodating the last little finger of the broadest hand, which is an improvement on the standard Colt grip. Two objections occurred to me on inspection. These big bulky stocks destroy the flat-shape compactness of the Woodsman for trail and pocket purposes. They may prove a handicap in rapid fire which has been noted with some special grips, and I failed to find one which provided for that high, almost vertical, position of the right thumb which many Woodsman experts employ. However, I shall learn more about this after I have used the Westchester grip.

THE SEDGLEY .22-4000 IS READY

I HAD a pleasant visit with R. F. Sedgley, whose great gun plant in Philadelphia was very busy, working full blast, on one order for 1,200 signal pistols among others, when I dropped in. He showed me one interesting gun and gadget after another until time for departure came all too soon. Among others, there was the new Sedgley-Schnerring .22-4000 cartridge and rifle, which George displayed later at Camp Perry.

This is a Sedgley-Springfield Sporter and a Special 7-mm. case necked to .22 caliber and loaded with 46-grain or 56-grain bullets, as desired. The new case has a much stronger head and web as compared with former 7-mm. cases. Components and

loads are made for Sedgely by Winchester. The bullets have a .21-inch rotating band at their bases to reduce friction, pressures, and metal fouling. The accuracy reported has been 2 inches or less at 100 yards. The 56-grain load is most intriguing, being adapted for deer, as well as varmints such as coyotes and woodchuck.

The 56-grain expanding bullet develops 3,775 f.-s. muzzle velocity and shows a drop of less than 1½ inches between 100 and 200 yards. The 46-grain expanding bullet develops 4,000 f.-s. at the muzzle and shows a 200-yard drop of less than 2 inches when zeroed at 100 yards. The loads were established by pressure-gun and chronograph tests, to avoid exceeding 50,000 pounds. Some of these loads and instrumental velocities (78 feet from the muzzle) are quoted below:

W. R. A. 46-grain Bullet		
Load	Powder	Velocity
45 grs.	4064	4000 f.-s.
44 grs.	4064	3910 f.-s.
38 grs.	3031	3450 f.-s.
24 grs.	3031	2341 f.-s.

W. R. A. 56-grain Bullet		
43 grs.	4064	3686 f.-s.

Sisk 55-grain Bullet		
32 grs.	3031	3070 f.-s.
26 grs.	3031	2581 f.-s.

Sisk 63-grain Bullet		
38 grs.	3031	3346 f.-s.
26 grs.	3031	2544 f.-s.

WHAT PRICE PUNCTUATION?

IN THE September Dope Bag the printer failed to include my question mark at the end of the title of the article about the Vaver Dial Receiver sight and thus entirely changed the meaning or significance. Without wishing to detract from any praise already given this excellent design, I want to say I do not consider any device perfect no matter how closely it approaches perfection. In addition to proper design, careful manufacture or exact fitting of parts is necessary in any sight which pretends to assure reliable performance, all of which is up to the maker himself. Even the design of the extended model which I like may not suit other shooters as exactly.

"AMORPHOUS" AND "CRYSTALLINE FLAKE"

MR. O. D. SHONNARD, Lubricant Sales Department of Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, called our attention to the fact there are two types of graphite; namely, the amorphous graphite in natural or artificial form, and the crystalline flake graphite. The latter type when ob-

tained in Microfyne quality and pure form he considers the most lubricative of all graphites, either in dry state or when combined with oil, grease or other vehicles. He sent me samples of Dixon's Microfyne Flake Graphite and Dixon's 0708 Amorphous Graphite for comparison.

Under the low-power glass there is little apparent difference, although the flake type had more of a feathery or flaky appearance as compared to a blocky or stringy appearance of the amorphous type. Both were very fine and sleek to the feel and spread easily in quick even distribution. However, the flake type seemed to have a more oily appearance and feel than did the amorphous type. The difference was slight but appreciable, and it might be worth while to consider this difference in the two types when one is selecting a graphite lubricant.

When using the dry form of Microfyne Graphite in my shotgun barrels I did not notice any change in surface condition of the bores after firing 25 rounds or more. The same was true of Acheson Oildag (colloidal graphite in oil). However, much to my surprise Aquadag (colloidal graphite in water) caused an immediate change, because those gun bores treated with it in the same test failed to lead after firing up to 100 rounds. This is only the beginning and the first results noted, although another form of colloidal graphite in special oil and special combination (Gun Slick) practically eliminated metal fouling after prolonged use in the bore of my .22 Niedner Magnum. It also seems to be a reliable preservative against after corrosion, but as yet I am not prepared to state what effects on erosion and corrosion will develop from continuous use of graphite in the cartridge, in the bore, in the shot charge, or on the bullet itself.

GEBBY'S "SUPER-MAGNUM" .22

SOME interesting dope from Jerry Gebby and his high-velocity .22. He started with an original Newton bolt action (mentioned previously in these columns) and a 26-inch bar of chrome nickel steel 1½" thick. C. A. Diller bored and reamed it to a bore diameter of .218 inch. Then he rifled it with a twist of one turn in 12 inches and so cut each groove to make a maximum groove diameter of .226 inch on the driving side and of .225 inch on the trailing side of the lands. Hornet bullets have a diameter of .224 inch and do not fit such a barrel but Gebby's 70-grain bullets measure .2255 inch.

Gebby chambered and fitted the barrel to his Newton action in his own shop. He turned it down to a modified straight taper, leaving the breech end cylindrical, for a length of 2¼ inches, and 1⅞ inches

in diameter. The muzzle diameter is 2⅝ of an inch, and has a raised portion 1⅞ inches long and 2⅝-inch thick left on as a front sight band. There are no slots in the barrel; only two screw holes for the scope sight, which is an 8X Fecker with 1½-inch objective lens. There is no forestock band or other fastening, the barrel being left free in the forestock groove. The total weight is 11 pounds with scope sight.

Gebby makes his shells by necking down the .257 Remington-Roberts cases in two draws, using his lathe with the dies held in the chuck. This leaves them .005-inch oversize, the necking being completed in the Ideal No. 10 reloading tool for the particular bullet diameter employed at the time. His 56-mm. (about 2¼ inches) cases make an overall cartridge length of 2⅞ inches with the W. R. A. 70-grain pointed bullet as Gebby seats them. These cases hold about 45 grains of No. 17½ powder to the base of the bullet, but the full working charge Gebby employs is less than that. These cases have been reloaded a dozen times with only one casualty, and that was a small hole in the case shoulder after seven loads had been fired in it. There have been no split necks and no enlarged primer pockets.

The chambering was very close, except at the neck where a clearance of .002 inch was left, only neck-resizing being required after firing. Gebby made his chambering reamer out of ½-inch drill rod of Rex AA tool steel purchased from the Crucible Company in Cincinnati. The action is one of the first Newtons and has a low serial number. Gebby considers it superlatively strong and exceptionally well adapted for handling any fugitive gas or brass from blown or pierced primers. Also the low bolt-handle angle adapts it admirably for any scope sight in proper low position.

The ballistic tests of Gebby's loads were made in the laboratories of the Peters Cartridge Company at Kings Mills with I. M. R. powder No. 17½ and two types of bullets. The average instrumental velocities obtained at 78 feet from the muzzle were as follows:

Charge	45-grain S. P.	70-grain S. P.
35.0 grs.	3305 f.-s.	3197 f.-s.
37.5 grs.	3429 f.-s.	3325 f.-s.
40.0 grs.	3673 f.-s.	—
42.5 grs.	3883 f.-s.	—

Except for the two loads giving the highest velocity with either bullet above, the pressures were estimated to be not greater than 50,000 pounds. The heavier load of the two with the 70-grain bullet resulted in pierced primers in two instances. All the heaviest loads gave some extraction trouble and required tapping the fired cases out of the chamber with a rod.

As to accuracy the first set of 100-yard, 5-shot groups sent in and measured by me (center-to-center) are as follows:

Load	70-gr. S. P.	45-gr. S. P.
20 grs. 1204	.56 inch	—
30 grs. 17½	.81 inch	.88 inch
32.5 grs. 17½	.81 inch	—
20 grs. 2400	—	.94 inch
35 grs. 17½	—	1.06 inch

This merely proves the combination is accurate with modified loads. With the heavier loads of 17½ powder the 5-shot groups at 100 yards measured 1¼ inches and were invariably enlarged to 2½ inches by metal fouling which rapidly accumulated in the bore as the string was continued to ten shots. Subsequent lapping of the bore and polishing of the chamber improved the gun and the substitution of I. M. R. powder No. 3031 improved the load until the fouling trouble ceased to exist. On a later test one 10-shot group at 100 yards was small enough to be a perfect 10-X possible.

The second group of targets fired with No. 3031 powder showed 1¼-inch groups when the 70-grain S. P. bullet was used with 32 grains (3,255 f.-s.), 33 grains (3,327 f.-s.) and 34 grains (3,361 f.-s.) weight of charge. The 45-grain Hornet bullet gave 3,520 f.-s. with 35 grains of 3031, but the accuracy with this bullet was not as good, being from 1½ to 1¾ inches at 100 yards. These are all 5-shot groups fired for zero check or trajectory test.

In the loads above fired with 70-grain bullets one grain increase in powder load raised the impact about ½ inch. A load developing about 3,200 f.-s. was fired at five different distances, same aiming point, for practical trajectory dope. Scope center was 1½ inches above bore axis and center hold was employed. Ranges were 50, 100, 150, 200 and 250 yards. Lowest shot was 1¾ inches below aim at 250 yards. Highest shot was ¾ inch above aim at 150 yards. All others were in between, the ten shots making a group which measured 2½ inches.

This flat flight and fine grouping of the combination gives an idea of its practical value in the game field. Gebby says he has never used a more efficient outfit on ground hogs and that 70-grain bullet should adapt it for the antelope type of game represented by sheep and deer. Even before he had improved the gun and load as indicated Gebby got 18 chucks out of 19 shots at all ranges, several of them longer shots than any ever attempted before by him. To show his enthusiastic reactions, I quote his own words:

"On ground hogs this outfit is a wonder. The 70-grain bullet is much better than the 45-grain Hornet in the way it smears them up on center shots. The 45-grain does not often go through but jerks them along the ground about 3 feet. The 70-

grain blows the far side of them clear out. I shot them at from 100 to 275 yards and distance seems to make no difference. Just put the cross-wires where you want the bullet to go and that chuck dies like he had been struck by lightning. Shots through the shoulders or angling into the neck and head just smash off completely the front third of the animal. I wrote you once that the .22 Newton, considering everything, was my best ground hog gun, but this one is even more satisfactory."

NEW SUKALLE ADDRESS

W A. SUKALLE, gunsmith of Tucson, Arizona, announces he has moved to a new location. His new address is 1120 East Washington Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

NEW UNERTL ADDRESS

J OHN UNERTL, scope manufacturer, announces he has moved to a new location. His new address is 4719 Perrysville Road, Pittsburgh 2, Pennsylvania.

SHOOTING THE .220 SWIFT

T HE standard M-54 Winchester is heavy enough for hunting purposes and for steady holding in the Super-Speed .220-Swift caliber. With 26-inch barrel, receiver and bead sights, but without scope blocks or sling, it weighs 8½ pounds. The distance between sights is 30 inches. The front bead is .7-inch above the bore axis and the peep rear is .1-inch higher in lowest position. Sights were left as issued, with the 48-slide as far down as it would go, the only changes made prior to shooting being to wipe out the grease and to add a McNeilly target sling. The trigger pull was clean in let-off, and it weighed 4¼ pounds.

The report was very sharp, but not very loud. There was no appreciable muzzle flash, but considerable blast. There was no semblance of recoil, owing to the light bullets, which in W. R. A. ammunition weigh less than 50 grains. These bullets showed plenty of force at over 4000 f.-s. muzzle velocity, however. Flint rocks or 5-pound chunks of quartz were reduced to fragments. Six-inch hummocks of mud projecting above the surface of a puddle were blasted out with a single shot which left a crater of equal diameter in the bottom of the puddle. The .220-Swift bullets did not ricochet.

Green pine stubs 4½ inches thick were penetrated by the 48-grain (S. P. pointed) bullet, but it failed on 6-inch trunks. The bullet fragments spread like shot after

penetrating and did not go far; less than a rod. The 46-grain (open-point flat-nose) bullet failed to penetrate 3-inch green pine. We placed an 8" x 12" card behind a 5-yard screen of grass, leaves, weeds, twigs and brush, and fired 6 shots with both bullets through this mass by getting down near the ground. Only one bullet failed to hit the target, and that one was a close miss through faulty alignment. Two bullets keyholed or tumbled through the card and two, opening prematurely, sprayed the card with melted lead over an area of a square inch around their perforations. The remaining bullet encountered an inch-size sapling, but kept going in a direct line and tore a large jagged-edge hole in the target. After passing through the 5 yards of screening material three of the bullets traveled an equal distance through the tall dried grass beyond the target, while two of the lowest shots expended their force within a yard or two after piercing the screen and card. Evidently these .220-Swift bullets are not easily stopped or deflected, especially the pointed 48-grain S. P.

In standard white-pine penetration blocks, the 48-grain bullet stopped in the eighth board, while the 46-grain bullet stopped in the fifth or sixth board. Once with each bullet, I tried substituting a ¾-inch, yellow-pine board for the first pine block, but the results by boards were identical. The white-pine blocks used were ¾-inch thick and each spaced exactly an inch from its fellow in line. In most cases the bullet opened on the second board, but one 46-grain bullet failed to open until it reached the third board and this one gained a board for a total of six, because it stopped in the surface of the seventh board.

The 48-grain bullet penetrated seven boards, against five for the open-point bullet, and its jacket was invariably recovered in larger chunks than that of the 46-grain bullet. These crumpled jacket-pieces were always found in the ultimate board reached. The lead core went through as a spray of dust, resembling the remains of a crumbled Kant-Splash or Splatter-Proof .22 rim-fire bullet. The hole through the second and third boards made by either bullet were nearly an inch in maximum diameter and were fringed with this lead-spray or core-dust for an expanse of an inch on all sides, indicating prompt and almost complete disintegration in this material as arranged.

Without changing the sight adjustment I tried the as-issued arm from sitting position with sling. At 12½ yards three shots were fired, two shots at 25 yards, two shots at 50 yards and three shots at 100 yards. These 10 shots from sitting were aimed alike by holding the top of

the bead on a small white paster, and the total group measured $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, center-to-center. This represented the extreme horizontal spread of the 100-yard group. The total vertical spread was only $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches, which indicates a pretty flat trajectory. Only one shot went as much as $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch high and that was at 50 yards. On the other hand, only one shot went as low as $\frac{5}{8}$ inches below aim and that was at 100 yards. This shooting was done with only the 46-grain open-point bullet. The heavier pointed bullet should show a still flatter curve.

From prone with sling Barr tried the 48-grain load at 150 yards. In view of his using that factory bead sight and no rest of any kind, his group, which measured $2\frac{5}{8}$ inches, was very good. The impact was, practically, on the point of aim, several of his shots landing exactly where he held the top of the bead. After firing about fifty shots with both loads the bore was found fairly clean and quite free of metal fouling, but some ash or incompletely burned powder remained. Two small flecks of jacket-metal or case-brass came out on the patch. That very smooth Winchester bore was very easy to clean.

M-54 "TARGET" WINCHESTER

A FINE rifle with medium-weight barrel (heavier than the standard M-54) and a big beaver-tail forestock unattached to the barrel. Lyman peep and aperture sights for target shooting. A comb full and high for scope use and to provide for individual trimming. Grooved scope blocks for Fecker or Lyman mounts. A not-very-excellent pull of $4\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds weight, but this proved to be good enough on that heavy gun and with that big comfortable stock for accurate shooting. A good checkered steel buttplate and a sling, oiled and all ready for use, including one of Albre's "Your Keeper's Keepers". Such favorable description belongs to the rifle which Barr, Cooper and the writer hauled out to a very badly lighted 100-yard range one autumn afternoon.

The three guard-and-tang screws were tried and found loose. The rifle was bore-sighted and this indicated no factory zero, because the sights as issued were fully a yard off at 100 yards. The comb was so high we could not get down to the sights until we had elevated the rear sight 31 minutes, and even then the impact was still $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches too low.

We had three types of the .257 Winchester-Roberts cartridge, and I started with the 117-grain load. After three shots in 1.75 inches, I elevated to center and placed five more in a group of 2.13 inches. There was no recoil noticeable. We fired

prone with a forestock rest of rolled rubber. The 100-grain load landed 0.75 inch higher in a 1.32-inch group. Barr tried the 87-grain load which went still higher by 1.25 inches and made a group of 1.75 inches. Cooper followed with a 2.37-inch group which agreed in impact height within a quarter of an inch.

None of us used the sling. Next time out we will really try the grouping capacity, by using the sling and a good target-type scope sight. This rifle seems to be too heavy for mountain hunting, but a fine one for the target range or for spot-shooting crows, chucks or coyotes from a car.

A RUBBER CHEEK REST

RICHARD STAM, 52 Presque Street, Rochester, New York, is making a soft-rubber cheek rest which slips over the comb and around the buttstock. It is comfortable, effectively raises the height of comb and has possibilities for popularity although the early samples (first tried in May, 1935) were not exactly handsome and later samples do not add much beauty to the gun, to say the least. However, later samples were much improved in fit, feel and method of application and I am sure a number of members will prick up their ears over the suggestion of a comfortable cheek rest promised by that cushion-rubber comb of Stam's design.

WANT YOUR ACTION SHORTENED?

J. D. BUCHANAN, 1280 Sunset Boulevard, Los Angeles, California, makes a specialty of shortening the cock and hammer-travel of certain revolvers. On the S. & W. D. A. revolver he says it amounts to 10 degrees. From his photograph I judge he utilizes the double-action cocking notch, the single-action cock or thumb cock causing an appreciably longer travel of the hammer than the trigger cock; in case you already haven't noticed this.

NEW STOEGER CATALOG

H. C. KING sent in several office copies of the new (No. 26) general catalog just issued by A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City. This is as much a reference work or handbook as it is a catalog and well worth the fifty-cent cost price. Mr. King advises a great number of changes have been made in bringing this issue up-to-date as of August 15th. This is evident from the fact that the new .257 Winchester-Roberts is listed, and the new Winchester Target rifle.

Among other items, I noticed a new at-

tractive listing and display of Stoeger Peerless stocks and remodeled rifles, a number of chambering reamers for gunsmiths, a complete list of B. & M. lead-alloy bullets and a new list of books. Two of the latter which I intend to have are The Hodsock Ballistic Tables and the Dictionary For Arms in four languages.

BURGESS TARGET-RANGE MUFFLER

I HAVE received for test a muffler for the firing position on target ranges, as developed by the Acoustic Division of the Burgess Battery Company of Madison, Wisconsin. These are in the form of open-end boxes, and because the muzzle of a rifle or pistol must be inserted at some distance into the end nearest the shooter I can see a possible objection on the part of range officers. In other words, there might be some suspicion of cheating, because the muffler and its proper employment offer the opportunity.

The front end is narrowed inside, being nearly filled, except for the bullet clearance, with sound-absorbing material in the form of balsam wool between perforated sheet metal and the outer walls of plain sheet metal. The box is on a stand to provide the necessary elevation for the various shooting positions. It can, of course, be used without the stand by suspending it from the ceiling, or by resting it on the floor for prone shooting.

The view permitted the marksman through the aperture of the muffler, is 12 inches wide at 25 feet, 24 inches at 50 feet, 36 inches at 75 feet, and so on, proportionately at longer ranges. An advantage is the elimination of side glare on the front sight of a rifle, or on both sights of a handgun. All noise of report is not eliminated but rather it is greatly modified. The noise made by the bullet against the back stop is, of course, not affected by a device of this kind. It appeals to me more for home use in basement, garage or attic than for official range use.

The "Home Range" muffler is 4 feet long, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and 14 inches high. The "Official" size for target ranges is the same width but three times as high and 2 feet longer. The smaller unit will probably sell for \$14.00 with \$7.00 extra for its stand. The big one will command \$45.00 plus \$16.00 for its stand which is in the form of a rubber-wheeled carriage for convenient use in school, armory or gymnasium ranges.

I found the Home Range muffler easy to set up as it is not heavy. The height being adjustable, it was readily regulated to accommodate our offhand position with rifle, as well as with handguns. The .22

Long Rifle cartridge was reduced in its report to that of the BB Cap. The sharp crack of .38 Special revolver factory loads was changed to a deep thud no more disturbing or annoying than .22 Long Rifle ammunition fired in rifles. Personally, I find this new muffler a very desirable addition to my home-range equipment as it permits more shooting with less annoyance.

ANOTHER PISTOL GRIP

A. D. POTTER, 632 Scoville Avenue, Racine, Wisconsin, has sent in a special stock with thumb rest for the Service pistol. It costs \$1.50, which appears most reasonable in view of the fact that it may be had for either side of the grip and with thumb rest at any height to suit the purchaser. F. W. Heysler of Los Angeles likes the .45 pistol by having the housing grooved instead of checkered as issued, and this effectively prevents slipping and altering of his hold without further change from standard.

A GOOD MOSSBERG M-35 S.S.

THE new M-35 Mossberg .22 rifle is a target Single-Shot in the very-low-price class, and an excellent value. It has a fairly heavy barrel, good target sights and a full-type man-size stock. The 2½-pound trigger pull had a fairly clean break which I thought fine for so few dollars.

We tried it with peep rear and wide blade front sights under extremely bad conditions of light and background which caused the loss of several fliers out of the normal group at 100 yards. Even so, we got 12 shots in 3¼ inches and each of three shooters had 10-shot groups which ran 2⅞, 2¾ and 2⅝ inches, respectively. Our groups of seven shots each, I believe, indicated the true accuracy, and I am looking forward to the trial of this rifle with the No. 6 Mossberg scope sight for which its receiver is already drilled and tapped. The M-35 can of course be purchased complete with scope and at a very reasonable cost.

To indicate the possibilities on better-lighted or clearly visible targets I give the 7-shot group measurements. With old Palma Veez 33 my group at 100 yards was 1⅞ inches. Barr's group with Peters Tackhole was also 1⅞ inches. Cooper bested us with Dewar Match, the only smokeless load tried. His group measured only 1 5/16 inches.

Shooting the M-35 Mossberg with No. 6 scope sight at 100 yards we could do nothing with Lubricated Tackhole, but got a 2-inch 5-shot group with Filmkote

Tackhole after cleaning out the packed residue. Without further cleaning we got a 2¼-inch 10-shot group with Peters Dewar Match, and the next 10-shots went into 1⅞ inches, using Kleanbore locally purchased.

Barr tried it with the same L-18-N lot of Kleanbore and got his 10-shots into 1-9/16 inches. He then tried a score with sling and made a 10-shot group of 2⅝ inches. This equalled some of the shooting he did with his 52 Winchester the same day. Incidentally, Lubricated Tackhole was the only load which grouped smaller than 2 inches in the 52 Winchester that warm noon.

Questions and Answers

BULLET DROP, HUNTING SCOPES AND RANGE ESTIMATION

SOME of us rifleman would like some information about the performance of the Springfield rifle with the different factory hunting cartridges, such as the .30-'06 loads with 110-grain, 150-grain, 180-grain and 220-grain bullets. What we would like to know is: If a Springfield rifle is sighted in to hit center at 100 yards and is then shot with the above types of ammunition at the 100-yard target, what will be the drop of the above named bullets at 200, 300, 400 and 500 yards. Or, in other words, how much will one have to hold over the long-range targets to hit center on them.

We do not care to know anything about minutes of angle or sight setting. Simply how much do these different bullets drop at the different ranges, as the sights of these rifles are not changed after once being set for 100 yards.

What power of a hunting scope is mostly preferred by riflemen on high-power rifles. Is there any preference in either the Zeiss or Hensoldt scopes? One writer, at least, seems to think that any high-power rifle is badly handicapped if there is not at least a 6X scope installed when scope sights are used on such a rifle. What do others think?

Is it at all practical to use a pair of binoculars for range finding that has a mil scale in the lenses—such a glass as the N.R.A. was selling several years ago. Of course, I have reference to range finding in the hunting field.—J. L. DIO.

Answer: The dope on .30-'06 bullet drop which you request was published in the May 1933 AMERICAN RIFLEMAN, Dope Bag Department. I am, however, translating this into bullet drop in inches for modern .30-'06 cartridges in the different weights you mention, and over the various ranges you mention with a gun zeroed at 100 yards. See the following table:

		.30-'06 Bullet-Drop in Inches (With Impact On Aim at 100 Yards) (Modern Loads and Velocities)			
		(3500 f.-s.)	(3000 f.-s.)	(2700 f.-s.)	(2400 f.-s.)
Range					
Yards	110-grain	150-grain	180-grain	220-grain	
200	3.4	4.4	5.2	5.4	
300	10.8	14.1	16.8	17.4	
400	24.0	30.0	33.6	40.8	
500	43.5	54.0	63.0	76.0	

As far as I know, the most popular hunting scope is the Zielklein Model in Zeiss and Hensoldt make, and the most popular hunting mount is the Griffin & Howe low model double-lever or high model double-lever, and the Niedner double-lever mounting and the Redfield bridge mount. In power I would say that the 3X and 4X are most popular for large game, while for such game as coyotes and other varmints, the 5X and 6X target scopes are most popular.

The bracket-type side mounts mentioned above are popular because they permit a view of the metallic sights beneath the scope, and the Zielklein models are popular because they are well adapted for this purpose, and for these mounts. There is no material choice between the Zeiss and Hensoldt make as far as I know. As you know, some actions permit a lower position of the scope and permit a use of the low-model bracket mounts, which in the makes mentioned are well adapted for frequent removal and replacement on the permanent base without change in zero. Shooters who want a low position on actions which have a high bolt-handle lift or a safety which interferes are forced to choose the special Noske scope with long eye relief, which can be used in Noske or Griffin & Howe bracket mounts, or in the Redfield bridge-type mount. The bridge-type mount is well adapted for exclusive use when the metallic sights are not to be used in connection with the scope.

It is practical to use the mil scale for range finding, and it is also practical to use the aiming post of the telescope sight for the same purpose, although less conveniently. In both cases it is necessary to know the approximate size of the animal, or object, which is being viewed as the range is determined by comparison. The mil on the mil scale is worth about 3.4 minutes of angle and the top of the usual aiming post in a hunting scope covers about 3.4 minutes of angle, or roughly 3 inches at 100 yards, 6 inches at 200 yards, etc.

HEAVY BULLETS FOR LIGHT LOADS

JAMES P. FORSYTH, JR., of Portland, Oregon, uses the 196-grain bullet with 4 grains No. 80 powder for home practice on his cellar range with the .30-'06-caliber rifle. Other suitable propellants are pistol smokeless (up to 3 grains) and shotgun smokeless (up to 5 grains). Such loads are very accurate up to 50 feet and make no more noise than a .22-caliber revolver.

In his .38-Special revolver Mr. Forsyth uses 150-grain to 173-grain bullets and 1½ grains Bullseye for cellar practice, shooting on the 25-foot pistol target. The advantage of using heavy bullets lies in better combustion and higher or more normal impact. Either handload costs 45¢ per 100 to load.

M-1917 FOLLOWER DEPRESSOR

H. M. WARREN of Tomah, Wisconsin, tells how he made a depressor for the magazine follower of his M-1917 rifle. A sheet of thin stiff metal (tin, copper or brass) is cut to a length of 2-7/16 inches and ½ inch wide. One side is cut diagonally to halve the width at the opposite end, making it ¼ inch wide. This narrow end is bent up at right angle to the strip at a point ¼ inch from the end. The wide end is similarly bent up ¼ inch from that end.

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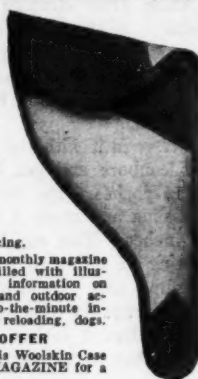
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To install it, the floorplate is released and the 1/2-inch end is hooked under the rear end of the follower spring, between it and the floorplate. Now the follower is depressed and the 1/4-inch end is hooked over the rear end of the follower to hold it from rising. When assembled in the M-1917 action the depressor holds down the rear end of the follower to prevent its interference with the closing of the bolt.

ON HEAVY-CALIBER TAKEDOWN RIFLES

I HAVE a Model-55 lever action .30-30 Winchester takedown. This rifle is in new condition. Will it safely handle the Western 150-grain High Velocity loads?

I have used one box of Remington 110-grain Hi-Speed loads in it, and it seems to handle them all right. Will these High Velocity loads cause the barrel to become loose in the receiver.—M.A.S.

Answer: The Model-55 Winchester lever action in .30 W. C. F. caliber is adapted for any modern .30-30 Winchester cartridge, including the Winchester Improved, the Remington Hi-Speed, and the Western High Velocity loads. I used high velocity loads in my own Model-55 for several years without any trouble. Any takedown, light-weight rifle chambered for high intensity ammunition will eventually become loosened in the joint, even when standard cartridges are used.

.35 WHELEN AND .400 WHELEN

I HAVE seen several references to the .35 and .400 Whelen cartridges during the past year.

Will you give me the ballistic data on them, please? Also what company can supply me with a rifle to handle either of them?—F.M.L.

Answer: The .35 Whelen and .400 Whelen

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are made on the M-1903 Springfield action by Griffin & Howe, 202 East 44th Street, New York City. The .35 caliber is the better of the two in my opinion, because of its more pronounced shoulder. Also 200-grain, 250-grain and 270-grain bullets are available in the .35 Whelen. The ballistics are:

400 Whelen, 300-gr.: 2425 f.-s., 3918 ft.-lbs.

35 Whelen, 250-gr.: 2600 f.-s., 3997 ft.-lbs.

SALVAGED BULLET METAL

I HAVE a lot of .38 caliber reloading to do and plenty of lead to do it with but the lead is mixed up with a lot of wood splinters from our back-stop and I can't seem to find any way of separating it. Can you tell me how to do it? I have tried to separate the wood by floating it off but it doesn't work because the lead particles seem to be almost part of the wood.

Can you also tell me about what proportions of tin and lead are in these bullets? They are mostly Remington Kleanbore.—B.M.

Answer: Those Remington bullets are probably 2% antimony and lead, and I would suggest that you melt the entire lot and let the wood char. Charcoal does no harm in bullet metal, and is often used on the surface of the melted metal to keep it from oxidizing too rapidly. When you mold bullets you can tell whether it flows freely or not and you can then improve it by adding a bit of tin or half-and-half solder. For temper you can test with your thumb nail, and if it scratches or dents easily, it is very soft, or between 1 to 20 and 1 to 30 temper. If it scratches with difficulty, it is very hard, and perhaps 1 to 10 temper.

RELOADING FOREIGN CASES

I NOTE in the December issue of THE RIFLEMAN, on last page, where Baker & Kimball, of Boston, are selling out 6.5 Manlicher-Spitzer cartridges at \$3.50 per hundred. These are supposed to be imported and of Austrian make. Now I want to use the empty cases for reloading purposes, and wondered whether these cases would be equal in strength and quality to our American factory cases. Otherwise, if you think these imported cartridges have cases of thin cheap brass, then I don't want them. And the second question is, would our American primers fit these cases well?—F.G.

Answer: I am afraid if you buy imported ammunition for the purpose of reloading the fired cases that you will be disappointed. The foreign cases are primed with a shallow

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Berdan primer, and the case has a shallow pocket and double flash holes, which will not take the American central decapping pin in any make of reloading tool. In other words, you will have to gouge these primers out with a chisel or other sharp instrument from the outside. Those who reload foreign cartridges in odd sizes unobtainable in this country use hydraulic pressure, or water force, for decapping these cases.

LIGHT LOADS OF NO. 15½

U. S. HUBBELL of Ten Sleep, Wyoming, reports his most satisfactory light loads in various .30-caliber rifles as follows: Bullet, W. T. & C. W. 110-grain. Powder, 1 M. R. No. 15½. Charge, 26 grains in 1903 Springfield and 7.62-mm. Russian rifles and 25 grains in the Krag. He uses these loads on chucks, crows, and rabbits with excellent results up to 175 yards and with the same success as with Western Super-X Hornet, ammunition in his M-1933 Savage rifle. I would expect better results in midrange loads with more flexible propellants, such as No. 17½. No. 3031, HiVel No. 2 and HiVel No. 3.

CLEANING AFTER LESMOK

I WOULD like you to help me in the selection of a telescope sight for a Winchester Model-52 heavy-barrel rifle. I know nothing about these sights, so any information you can give me will be greatly appreciated.

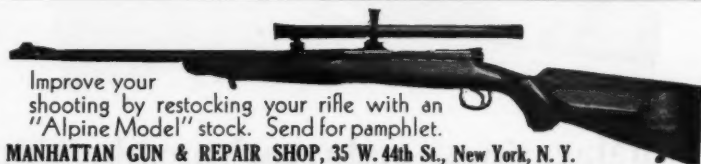
Am using this rifle on all ranges up to 200 yards. May try 300 yards.

Seems that the choice lays between the Fecker 1½ inch and the new Lyman 8X or 10X "Targetspot." Which is the better scope for target work and durability? What power and what style reticule is most satisfactory? If cross-hairs, medium or fine?

Would it be practical to mount the same scope on .25-20 Savage and .30-'06 Enfield for small game?

Which is the best method for cleaning rifle barrel after using Palma Match?—E.H.T.

Answer: I would consider the best scope to be the Lyman 10X Targetspot or the Fecker 8X 1½" Target scope. If you want



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to use it also on the .25-20 and .30-'06, I would recommend the Fecker 8X with medium-fine cross-hairs. After cleaning Palma Match with Solvent X, available through A. F. Curran Company, Malden, Massachusetts, or Chloroil or other cleaning solvents, dry the bore and swab thinly with Anti-Rust

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This offer is limited to subscriptions received not later than Saturday, November 30, 1935. Just place a check in the appropriate square below to indicate whether you are a new or "old" subscriber, and send us this coupon, together with your remittance of \$4.00. We will then enter (or extend) your N. R. A. membership and subscription to *THE RIFLEMAN*; and notify *OUTDOOR LIFE* to do likewise.

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816 Barr Building, Washington, D. C.



The Arms Chest is an open market trading post where manufacturers, distributors, purveyors of professional services, and our own readers may cry their wares to fellow sportsmen at a modest cost. Returns are uniformly excellent—scores of advertisers have reported truly phenomenal results.

Advertisements for **The Members Exchange** are accepted from members only, for their individual and personal transactions exclusively, at 7¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.00. All dealers' ad-

vertisements are grouped under **The Trading Post**, the rate for which is 9¢ per word INCLUDING NAME AND ADDRESS, minimum charge \$1.50. Groups of letters and figures are computed as one word. No box number or blind ads accepted. All advertisements must be accompanied by cash or they will be disregarded. Final closing date is the 10th of the preceding month. Please print all advertisements plainly—we cannot be responsible for errors due to illegible writing.

In describing the condition of guns advertised the following standard phrases must be used: **Perfect** means factory condition. **Excellent** means new condition, implying negligible amount of use. **Very Good** means practically new condition, implying very little use, resulting in no appreciable bore wear and very few and only minor surface scratches or wear. **Good** means moderate use with some finish worn off, and only moderate bore wear with no pits and nothing worse than a little roughness in the bore. **Fair** means reasonably hard service, reasonable wear inside, and nothing worse than a few very minor pits in the bore, implying the gun is practical and sufficiently accurate for hunting purposes. **Poor** means marred appearance and pitted or badly worn bore.

THE MEMBERS EXCHANGE

For N. R. A. Members only, for their individual and personal transactions. This section provides a quick, inexpensive means for disposing of guns and accessories no longer needed, or for the purchase of more suitable similar items. We urgently request that a full description be given of every article offered, and its condition (see complete instructions above), for transactions of this sort must be based entirely on good faith and mutual satisfaction. Deliberate misrepresentation will of course result in immediate expulsion from N. R. A. membership.

FOR SALE

ENFIELD 30-06 Sporter, high class job by Pacific, new Pistol grip stock fully checkered. Pacific receiver sight, all rebled, never fired, \$25.00. C. G. Weber, 4832 46th Street, Washington, D. C. 11-35

COLT S. A. Army, lined for .22 L. R. Hi-Speed, rebled, excellent, \$35.00. Peterson-Ballard, heavy barrel, .22 L. R., prone stock, micrometer tang sight, excellent, \$35.00. E. W. Bres, P. O. Box 333, Aurora, Colorado. 11-35

PARKER 12 gauge, 30 inch barrels, D grade, excellent condition, price \$70.00. Colts 38, S. & W. Special, good inside and out, \$15.00. Curly Maple and Walnut shields for mounting heads. **WANTED**—Ithaca 10 gauge Magnum. L. G. Stockberger, Garrettsville, Ohio. 11-35

12 GAUGE Remington Repeating Shotgun: Very good, \$22.00; excellent, \$25.00. **12 gauge Remington Autoloading Shotgun**: very good, \$28.50; excellent, \$32.50. **12 gauge Winchester Repeating Shotgun**, Model 12: very good, \$22.50; excellent, \$27.50. **12 gauge Winchester Autoloading Shotgun**: very good, \$20.00. **Big Ben**, 179 Third St., San Francisco, Calif. 11-35

FECKER 3/4 x 8 with Lyman quarter minute click mounts, leather rust caps, new condition. \$35.00. R. G. Folz, 7744 Laurel Avenue, Madeira, Ohio. 11-35

K-22, practically new, cheap. Maurice Le Febvre, Mora, Minnesota. 11-35

NEW UNUSED Eastman Cine-Kodak Eight, model 20, with roll of film, \$25.00. Jas. Cason, Jr., Murfreesboro, Tenn. 11-35

WINCHESTER 54, Lyman 48, 30-06, \$59.00. Remington model 11 Automatic shot gun, 12 gauge, 28" full, \$45.00. Colt Woodsman, 6 1/2" bbl., \$27.50. All latest model, brand new, in factory grease. Money Orders only. Myrl Fishburn, Oxnard, California. 11-35

THREE MAGAZINES Springfield M1, \$.75 each. Lyman 48 for Springfield, \$6.75. Black walnut sporter stock for .22 M1 or .30 DCM sporter, \$30.00 value, \$12.50. Budge Kyle, Beaumont, Texas. 11-35

HOFFMAN 7 M/M; Colt P. P. 38 Special; H. & R. New-Defender; 7 M/M boat-tail bullets; S. & W. 91-22-10"; S. & W. 44 Russian; **WANT**—Cash; hi-grade setter; 16 gauge double. Harold Peterson, East Providence, R. I. 11-35

PARKER DHE 16-26 Cylinder Modified Pachmayr pad, very good, case, \$85.00. Jerry Sackheim, 10525 Valley Spring Lane, North Hollywood, California. 11-35

GUNSLINGS, used Government leather. \$2.50 per dozen postpaid. K. & C. Company, 221 Harrison Street, Davenport, Iowa. 11-35

.38 Official Police, 6 inch barrel, perfect, \$20.00. **.38 Army Special**, 5 inch barrel, excellent, \$16.00. **.23 Savage Hornet**, perfect, \$20.00. R. T. Grabe, Coudersport, Pennsylvania. 11-35

ITHACA NO. 3, 12 gauge Double Hammerless. Auto ejection, 30" barrels, one modified, one choked. Single trigger, Lyman Ivory beads, Ithaca recoil pad, beautiful natural finish Walnut stock. Shot but 300 rounds. Factory condition. Cost \$115.00. An excellent buy. Satisfaction guaranteed. First money order for \$55.00 gets gun. L. Q. Bradley, c/o National Rifle Association, Barr Building, Washington, D. C. 11-35

HOLSTERS, used Government 38 or 45 revolver, \$.49 postpaid. Jim Craton's, Davenport, Iowa. 11-35

COLT 38 Super, \$25.00. **Colt Ace**, \$25.00. **Colt 32 Auto**, \$11.50. All very good. Merle Warren, Newton, Kansas. 11-35

NIEDNER SPRINGFIELD Sporting 250-3000, especially tight chambered, perfect, Lyman micrometer rear, gold bead front, Lyman field scope with clicks, complete \$75.00. Without scope, \$60.00. Cost \$150.00. Wm. Vander Voort, 191 Hanover Street, Battle Creek, Michigan. 11-35

\$35.00 S. & W. .38 Special, \$20.00. Positively new, never fired. Perfect 4 inch. Walther .25 auto, \$7.50, vestpocket, new. \$50.00 Violin, \$20.00. Golf outfit, \$2.00. Dr. Merz, Eckel Building, Syracuse, New York. 11-35

One 38 Special Colt Officers Model Target Pistol, perfect, \$35.00. One 22 Colt Officers Model Target Pistol with ramp sight, excellent, \$33.00. One Winchester 22 Automatic, very good, \$20.00. One Ideal No. 3 reloading tool for 38 Special, \$3.00. One Modern Bond type "C" reloading tool for 38 Special and 45, \$9.00. One Pacific type powder scale with weights, \$4.00. E. H. Schmidtke, Y. M. C. A., Green Bay, Wisconsin. 11-35

Charles Lancaster, double-barrel, hammerless rifle .577 calibre, \$110. Remington, model 14, calibre .44-40, \$27.50. Winchester, 54 carbine, 30-06 Lyman 48 sight, \$37.50. Parker Vulcan, 12-32, ejector, single trigger. Both full. \$65. Browning Automatic 12-28. Full. \$35. Remington Automatic, 12-28. Full. Rib. \$35. Winchester Rifle, model 95, .35 calibre, \$27.50. Colt, Camp Perry, .22 calibre, 10-inch, \$18.50. All of the above "Very Good to Excellent." Mauser Rifle, James Christian, 30-06 engraved, cheek-piece Cartridge trap, sling swivels, Good, \$55. Mannlicher Haenel Rifle, calibre 9 m.m. Trip bottom magazine. Lyman bolt-head sight, Rib barrel, good, \$55. Eli Whitney, 1835, flint lock musket and bayonet. Good, \$15. Winchester, model 95 rifle, solid frame 28-inch, calibre 30-40, \$29.50. J. P. Sauer, three-barrel hammerless gun, 12-28, 30-30, excellent, \$115. We exchange. Want good guns, rifles, target revolvers, telescope sights, cameras, binoculars, etc. M. & H. Sporting Goods Co., 512 Market St., Philadelphia. 11-35

ATTENTION NORTHWESTERN SHOOTERS—B. & M. No. 26 Straightline, \$6.75. B. & M. No. 28 Straightline, \$12.50. Pacific, Carbon Steel Dies, Straightline, \$19.25. **BULLETS** per 100: 257 Rem. Rob. \$7, 100, 117 gr., \$2.50. 22 Hornet, Rem. Win., 45, 46 gr., \$3.80. 25 Cal. Rem. Mush. 60, 87, 117 gr., \$9.00. 30 Cal. Rem. Win., 110 gr., others, \$1.00. **PRIMERS** PER 1000: ALL KINDS: \$3.25, \$3.50. **POWDERS** PER LB: DuPont, 15 1/4, 17 1/4, 1147, 3031, 1204, \$1.60. DuPont 80, Her. Bullseye 1/4 lb., \$1.00. Her. 2400, Hivel No. 2, Hivel No. 3, Ltng, 1 lb., \$1.60. Complete line, Win., Rem., Savage Guns. All prices F. O. B. Write me your needs. Budd's Gun Shop, Cody, Wyoming. 11-35

CLOSING OUT OUR GUN BUSINESS. Chance of a lifetime to pick up a high-grade gun at less than cost. Our over-unda trap and field, 3-bbl. guns, double rifles and deluxe magazine rifles must be sold. Send stamp for list. Baker & Kimball, 278 Broadway, Lynn, Mass. 11-35

PERFECT matched pair S. A. Colt's, .38 Special 5 1/2" bbls., engraved, special hammers, adjustable target sights, consecutive serial numbers, \$50.00 each. Ideal tool for above, \$4.00. Pair hand carved Heiser shoulder holsters for above, \$10.00. New Mexican hand carved gunbelt, 4" x 35". Twelve .43 loops, Sterling silver buckle, engraved, \$12.00. Excellent 438, quarter mounts, \$15.00. Gordon Payne, Lees Summit, Missouri. 11-35

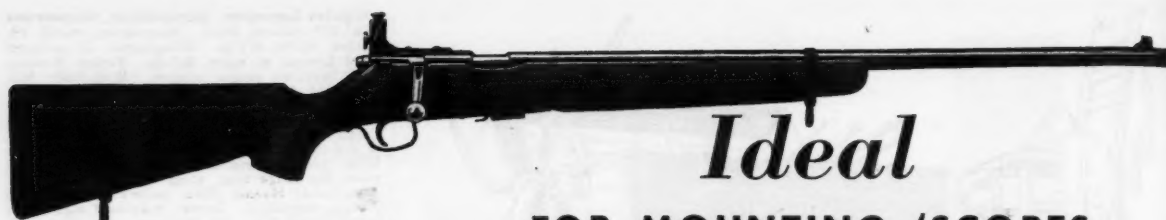
ONE S. and W. 38 Target 6", special grips and case, excellent. **One S.A. 38 special 7 1/2"**, excellent. **One 38-40 S. A. 7 1/2"**, very good. **One 32-20 S. A. Bisley**, good, needs front sight and ejector head. **One short Krag**, good. **One long Krag**, with scope blocks, excellent. **One 1917 Enfield**, Stoeger stock, scope blocks, excellent. **One Lyman 10X Targetspot**, excellent. **One Schmitt Model 12** reloading tool for above, calibers, excellent. **One Ideal** sizer and lubricator with dies for above calibers, excellent. **One B. & M. powder measure**, excellent. **Five bullet moulds**, all excellent. **Three holsters**. About 2500 shells. 2500 primers. 2000 cast bullets. Two dippers. **One melting pot**. Outfit cost over \$300.00. will sell for \$200.00 cash. Joe Fingal, Colmar, Pennsylvania. 11-35

PRE-WAR 24" Waffenfabrik sporting Mauser, 10.75 mm., excellent, \$75.00. 9 mm. 8 1/2" Luger complete with holster, stock and strap, very good, accurate, \$37.50. U. S. Government model pre-war 30 cal. Luger 4", grip safety, very good, \$27.00. S. & W. 32/44 target revolver, nickel, good, \$19.50. Bisley, 38/40, 5", fair, \$17.50. W. G. C. Kimball, Woburn, Massachusetts. 11-35

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Major Hatcher's new book on hand guns and the pointers that add points to your scores.

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A practical treatise on gunsmithing in the writing of which the amateur was most particularly in mind.

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A book on the .22 caliber rifle for both the target shot and the hunter. The author has had a wide experience, and writes in a clear, concise manner.

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The only book of its kind, by an outstanding authority. Should be in every rifleman's bookcase.

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Another equally good book by the same author, the title of which likewise explains itself.

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A book that teaches you how to shoot. It should be read by every pistol shooter.

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In this book the country's foremost authority on the shotgun gives the reader the benefit of his great knowledge and experience.

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In this book a noted rifle expert, big-game hunter, and wilderness traveler outlines the principal things that make for success on a big-game hunt in the wilds.

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The only authentic history of early American rifles—and only a few copies left. A 250-page de luxe edition containing 124 full page illustrations. You can buy this one as an investment. Our supply is very limited and the book will not be reprinted.

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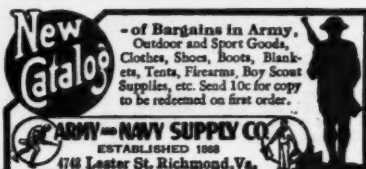
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CAP AND BALL, closely resembling Kentucky, curly maple stock, ornately decorated. Set triggers and lock in working order. Nipple missing, silver sight, octagon barrel 30". Good outside, fair inside. Marked "Leman, Lancaster, Pa." \$12.50. Money order. Transportation collect. Sherman, 940 E. Broadway, Cushing, Oklahoma. 11-35

POPE BLAIR 40" cleaning rod, protective case, threaded caps. The only rod for today's super accurate target rifle. Appropriate prize or gift. Postal M. O. \$1.75. Blair, College Point, New York. 11-35

B. & M. powder measure: M-26 tools for .38 special and A.C.P.; M-26, 30-30 bullet seater; Bond lubricator; Ideal 358311 mold; 7½ inch 38 OM barrel; Lyman 48-J; Baisley 38 special, target sights; heavy octagon 30 inch Ballard 38-55, double set, outside excellent, inside poor. Fair prices. Allen Counrad, Hamburg, New York. 11-35

7.63 Luger, 4½ inch barrel, purchased Stoegers, New York, fired about one hundred times, excellent condition, Thirty Dollars. Includes leather holster. No trades. Harris D. Rush, 257 Orchard St., Westfield, N. J. 11-35

30-06 Springfield sporter by Tobias, 22" bbl., finely checkered stock. Buffalo horn P. G. cap and inlay in fore-end. Polished and frosted bolt. Silver initial plates. Pachmayr recoil pad, perfect inside and out. Very fine action stippled bolt handle, Lyman #48. Gold bands on bbl. at receiver. Price \$95.00. 45 S. A. 4¼", good, checkered walnut grips reblued, \$20.00. 45 S. A. 5½" blue, pearl grips, new, \$30.00. 45 S. A. 5½" Colt, genuine pearl grips, new, nickel, \$37.50. 45 Baisley 5½" blue, new condition, \$40.00. 32-20 S. A. 5½", bluing slightly worn, perfect inside, \$22.00. 38-40 Baisley, good inside, outside fair, \$20.00. 45 S. & W. Schofield 5", outside fine, inside pitted, \$20.00. 32-20 Winchester T-D model 92, checkered stock and forearm, Lyman #48 rear, front ramp and 17-A, fine condition, \$42.50. WANTED—6.5 MM Mannlicher with scope and G. & H. mounts, 38 O. M. 5 inch or Shooting Master, G. L. Elliott, Corner Bayard & Neville Street, D'Arlington Apartments, Pittsburgh, Pa. 11-35

32 & 38 CALIBER H&R & Iver Johnson revolvers: fair, \$3.50; good, \$5.00. 32 Long caliber S&W revolvers, Regulation Police: good, \$15.00; very good, \$17.50. 7.65 m/m & 9 m/m Luger Pistols: good, 15.00; very good, \$17.50. 32-20 caliber Colt Police Positive Revolvers: good, \$14.00; very good, \$17.50. Big Ben, 179 Third St., San Francisco, Calif. 11-35

AS NEW COLT shooting master, \$32.50. S. & W. Magnum, 6-inch bbl., \$38.50. 44 S. & W. 4½-inch bbl., heavy under lug lock like 38-44, blue, \$28.50. Colt 22 Officers target model, \$28.50. 45 DB act. target sights, 7½-inch bbl., shoots ACP, \$24.50. Ace, \$25.00. Show only slight use 45 frontier, 7½-inch bbl.; 45 Baisley, 7½-inch bbl., each \$16.50. K-22, \$28.00. Woodsman, late model, \$28.50. High-speed, 38-44 S. & W., \$29.50. 52 Winchester, late model, regular sights, \$27.50. 30-06 Mauser action with 48 sight and new Springfield bbl., fine condition, \$30.00. Mauser action with 34 sight and new Springfield bbl., fine condition, \$26.50. New Browning Automatic 12 gauge, 30-inch bbl., full choked and 26-inch bbl., cyl. bore, not ribbed, cost \$65.00, never been shot, new, \$45.00. One Mauser action with fine stock and good Springfield bbl., inside perfect and clean, needs rear 34 or 48 sight to complete, \$19.50. New heavy Colt 22 cal., new fixed sights, not embedded cyl. like the officers target model, \$19.75. N. A. Belding, M. D., 103½ S. Kickapoo Street, Lincoln, Illinois. 12-35

250-3000 model 99-G, takedown, bore perfect, otherwise very good, cost \$53.40, sell \$22.50. 32-20 Colt Army, special, new, \$17.50. Arthur Forrer, Griffin, Georgia. 11-35

LATEST model Winchester 54, Lyman 48 rear sight, 30/06, perfect, \$39.00. J. Beal, 3241 W. 82 Street, Cleveland, Ohio. 11-35

25 CALIBER Colt auto pistols: fair, \$6.00; good, \$8.50; very good, \$10.00. 32 & 380 caliber Colt & Savage auto pistols: fair, \$7.50; good, \$10.00; very good, \$12.50. 38 caliber Colt auto pistols: good, \$15.00; very good, \$18.00. 45 caliber Colt auto pistols: fair, \$12.50; good, \$15.00; very good, \$17.50. Big Ben, 179 Third St., San Francisco, Calif. 11-35

NEW! POSTPAID! Colt's Single Action, 45 automatic cartridge, \$31.50. Latest Colt Camp Perry, \$35.80. New Service Colt 38 special, \$29.90. Smith & Wesson 38/44 Super Police, Call bead sight, \$34.45. J. Warshaw & Sons, 1014-BB First, Seattle, Washington. 11-35

PARKER Trojan 12, 28", oil finish, \$32.50. Winchester 32 automatic rifle, \$20.00. Luger, gen. uine DWM, 4", choice 30 or 9 M/M, \$17.00. Colt single action, 32-20, 7½", \$17.00. Springfield Sporter, 45-70, 26", Ideal adjustable tool mould, 45-70-405, never used, 60 fresh cartridges, quantity empties, 1000 primers. All for \$12.00. All excellent. Pocket positive, hand honed action, fine holster, factory condition, trade, good 22 revolver or 12 shotgun. Write! Oftedahl, 19 Brookfield, Upper Montclair, N. J. 11-35

REMINGTON 30-S, 25 Remington, Lyman 48, excellent, \$44.95. Meeker 35 Newton, Lyman 48 forward end of receiver, very good, \$39.50. Noske Mount, used \$7.12.95. Pacific, Krag receiver sights, \$2.70. 30 Mauser cartridges, \$1.50 per 100. J. Warshaw & Sons, 1014-BB First, Seattle, Washington. 11-35

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A-4	50 Ft.	Gallery Practice, Single Bull.....	.35	1.25	2.83	8.25	B-1	25 Ft.	Slow Fire40	1.25	3.00	8.25
A-3	50 Ft.	Gallery Rifle, Five Bulls.....	.63	3.25	4.88	22.25	B-2	50 Ft.	Slow Fire .....	.80	4.25	6.00	34.25
A-8	75 Ft.	Gallery Practice, Single Bull.....	.35	1.25	2.83	8.25	B-3	50 Ft.	Rapid Fire .....	.80	4.25	6.00	34.25
A-7	75 Ft.	Gallery Rifle, Five Bulls.....	.80	4.25	6.00	34.25	B-4	20 Yd.	Slow Fire .....	.80	4.25	6.00	34.25
							B-5	20 Yd.	Rapid Fire .....	.80	4.25	6.00	34.25

All prices F.O.B. Washington. For complete price lists see pages 32 and 33, May RIFLEMAN, or write us.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARQUHARSON action, brand new, suitable Hornet to .600 Cordite, \$30.00. Dr. Geo. Hays, Richmond, Indiana. 11-35

GOVERNMENT GUN SLINGS, \$.35; new \$.75; oiled \$.98; Whelen 7/8", \$1.50; Swivels, \$.60; Krag Bayonets, \$.75; Sabres, \$1.50; Postpaid. 45-70 Government Cartridges, \$.25 per 100. GUN LIST FREE. J. Warshel & Sons, 1014-BB First, Seattle, Washington. 11-35

ONE Tell, two Luna Pistols, new, best cash offer. Old copies Arms & Man and American Rifleman 1905 to 1930, best offer. Camp Perry, very good, \$18.00, or what? B. J. Conlin, Lattimer Mines, Pa. 11-35

.270 Winchester, factory grease, Lyman 48, \$50.00. 20 gauge M-11 Remington, one barrel full, one cyl., both ribbed. Sole leather case. Excellent, \$50.00. 300 H. & H. George Knaak, Bholer Antinitt ribbed barrel. Hensoldt Dyaltan 4X. Gun and scope beautifully decorated, perfect, \$300.00. A. S. Anderson, Lawrence, Kansas. 11-35

NEW! Winchester 42, 410 gauge, \$28.65. Ford Skeet trap coats, \$3.95. 10% discount Scopes, Sights. Shotgun plugs, \$1.50 postpaid. J. Warshel & Sons, 1014-BB First, Seattle, Washington. 11-35

INTERNATIONAL Match rifle, caliber 30, Martini action, good condition, \$100.00. Jerry Schmitt, 523 E. Pleasant, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 11-35

WESTINGHOUSE cabinet radio, good \$20.00. Foreign revolver, 38 special, looks like S. & W., \$6.00. good. Savage 22 H. P., good, \$20.00. Winchester 52 speedlock, very good, \$32.50. Lewis Watson, Box 776, Pocatello, Idaho. 11-35

SELL—Rifeman 1928 to 1934, inclusive, with three binders, good \$16.00. Arne Arneson, Fergus Falls, Minnesota. 11-35

CASH ONLY. Two M. L. match rifles with scopes. Cased Dragon. Several percussion and flintlocks. Assortment powder flasks. Capt. Wadman, 423 Ulysses Street, Los Angeles, California. 11-35

GOOD DOUBLE set .256 Newton, Pacific Ramp, 48 rear, 100 cases, 90 bullets, Ideal resizer, chamber, deapper, for B. & L. Prismatic scope, sell, \$45.00. 32 factory stock, \$6.00. 52 rear sight, \$2.50. Redfield 90-A, \$6.50. New 67 Winchester stock, \$1.50. Fair Remington 34 stock, \$1.50. Jack Rector, Spur, Texas. 11-35

WINCHESTER 42, 410, 3 inch, brand new, shells, case, \$30.00. Remington 12-A, excellent, case, \$12.00. Comm, 604 Collins Avenue, Mandan, N. D. 11-35

STRAIGHTLINE S&W .22 Target Pistol, latest model, holster and steel case. Gun exceptionally accurate. Very good outside and inside absolutely accurate, \$25.00. Colt Official Police, 22, 6", holster, very good, inside perfect, \$20.00. Fred Bogue, Box 193, Scottablu, Nebr. 11-35

WINCHESTER 32 Speedlock, 48J, 17A, three clips, 1-10 shot, \$35.00. 34", 10-power Fecker Scope, 4 minute precision click mounts, \$35.00. Both perfect. H. Locnyear, Box 391, Sedan, Kansas. 11-35



The HAWKINS rifle recoil pad is a special Rifle pad $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch thick. Ask your dealer and write for circulars DEAS S. Postpaid \$2.75 Each.

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250-3000 SAVAGE 99R; Zeiss Zielklein with Stoeger mounts, Whelan sling, canvas case for gun; leather case for scope, \$100.00. Herman Decker, Belle Haven Ave., Port Chester, N. Y. 11-35

Woodsmen 6 1/2", good, barrel fair, \$15.00 money order or C. O. D. J. M. Brooks, Fallurrias, Texas. 11-35

PERFECT Colt O. M. T. .38, 6" bbl., \$29.50. Howard Kaufman, 34 Bogman Street, Providence, R. I. 11-35

CASE 1200 30-06 cartridges, "U. S. 18." Inspected and repacked. Arsenal seal unbroken. \$18.00 f. o. b. Atlanta. R. D. Osterhout, 1056 Reeder Circle, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia. 11-35

WINCHESTER 30-30 take-down, good, \$20.00. 410 gauge barrel, very good, \$5.00. Fred Maurer, 4128 N. Darien Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 11-35

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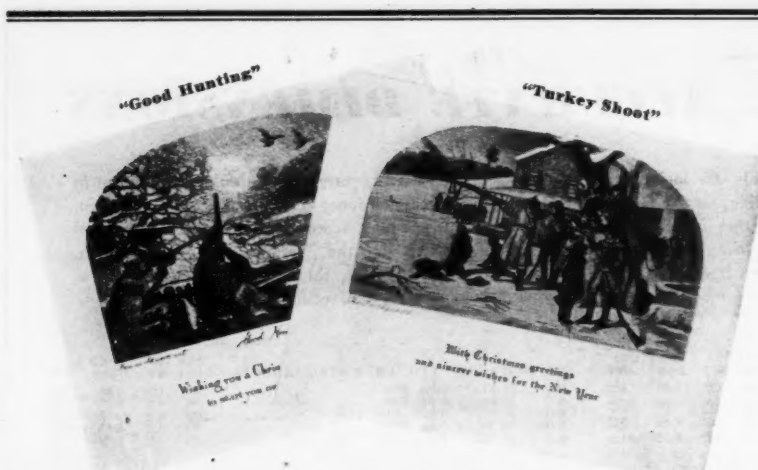
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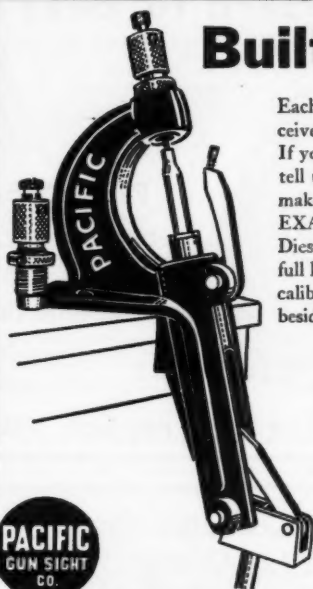
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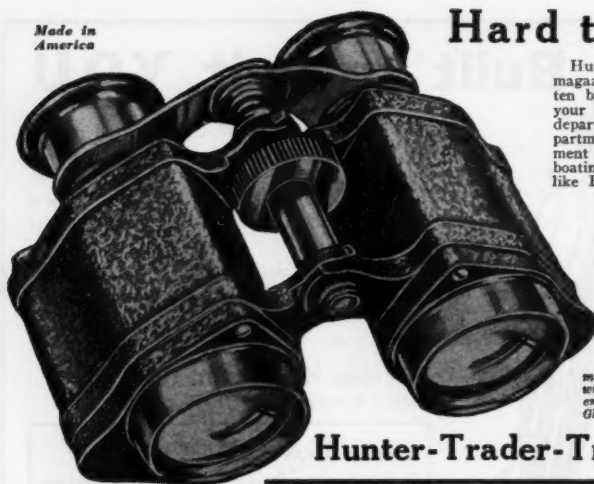
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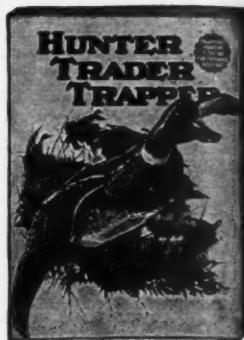
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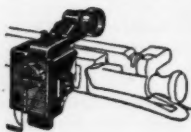
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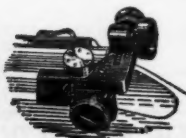


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BAUSCH & LOMB N. R. A. Prismatic 19.5X, factory box unopened, \$42.45. Winchester 54, factory grease, Hornet, \$42.00. 220 Swift, \$46.95. other calibers, \$47.25. Stevens Walnut Hill #417-3 Hornet, factory grease, \$25.00. Wollensak 20X telescope, new, postpaid, \$7.95. 10X Aristocrat \$8.00 rifle coat, worn twice, \$4.10. Remington automatic, new model No. 241, perfect, \$19.95. Browning automatic, 12X28, one month old, \$36.00. Superimposed, \$49.50. S. & W. Straightline, excellent, \$18.00. Zeiss 6X24 Telex, year old, \$40.00. WANT—Larger binocular, Targetspot or Fecker 1 1/4" for cash. Free list. WRITE—James Bunney, 208 North Glenoak Ave., Peoria, Illinois. 11-35

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NEW SPRINGFIELD, Type C stock, perfect, \$28.00. New Krag Carbine, perfect, \$18.00. WANTED—Over-Under .410 shotgun. Arthur E. Johnson, 2155 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 11-35

NEW CONDITION TARGETSPOT, \$50.00. New 48-J, \$9.50. New 52 Redfield, \$2.00. 52 barrel, \$8.50. 52 Stock, \$4.50. Krag Sporter, \$15.00. Vaver Sights. No trades. Claude Westfall, Athens, Ohio. 11-35

PRACTICALLY NEW: Colt's Officer's Model .38, six inch, \$26.50; Savage .22 H-P, 4X scope, \$40.00; Very good: .38 Super Colt, some holster wear, \$23.50; American Eagle Luger, 4 1/2 inch, bore good, \$25.00; Refitted Single Action .44 Special, new barrel, cylinder, \$20.00; .38-40 Single Action, \$10.00. S. & W. .32-20 target model, \$17.50; Krag Carbine, remodeled stock, Pacific Micro-rear, \$16.00; Winchester .25-20, new barrel, \$15.00. C. L. Hennig, 4625 North 52 Street, Omaha, Nebraska. 11-35

S. 44 1/2, 25-20 S. S. and Stevens 438 scope, good, \$25.00. S. 44 1/2, 25-20 S. S., Vernalis rear, Windage front, scope blocks, excellent in, good out, \$17.50. Van Horn, Vale, Oregon. 11-35

438 LYMAN quater click mounts, perfect, \$20.00 Blair, 643 Church, Toledo, Ohio. 11-35

SAMUEL HAWKEN, Buffalo Rifle. 30-06 Buffalo Newton, engraved and carved. Engraved Winchester '94. Remington, Ballard, others. Colt pistols, percussion and cartridge. Richard D. Short, Woodstock, N. Y. 11-35

FIVE STEVENS single shot rifles, excellent or better, from \$10.00 to \$50.00. Six Winchester S.S., excellent or better, \$15.00 to \$50.00. Bullet moulds, tools, telescopes, etc. Stamp for description. H. A. Haskell, Brattleboro, Vt. 11-35

SPRINGFIELD 30-06 #1220698, Lyman 48 and Service rear, new selected barrel, new service straight stock, N-M Bolt, checked butt plate, \$40.00. With new selected "C" pistol grip stock, \$45.00. Perfect every way. Walter A. Good, Ashland, Ohio. 11-35

SAVAGE 45 super sporter, excellent; Whelen sling Q. D. swivel, \$35.00. Savage 99-F, 22, good; Lyman peep sight, 120 cartridges, \$20.00. Stevens 12 gauge, double barrel, single trigger shotgun, brand new, \$20.00. D. J. Noble, Meadow Lane, Amityville, New York. 11-35

SEVERAL EXCELLENT 48-J's \$8.00. Badger Shooters Supply, Owen, Wisconsin. 11-35

REMINGTON MODEL 8, .25 auto, \$25.00. Thorough-bred Cocker Spaniels, black, females, \$10.00. Ratliff, Stevenson, Washington. 11-35

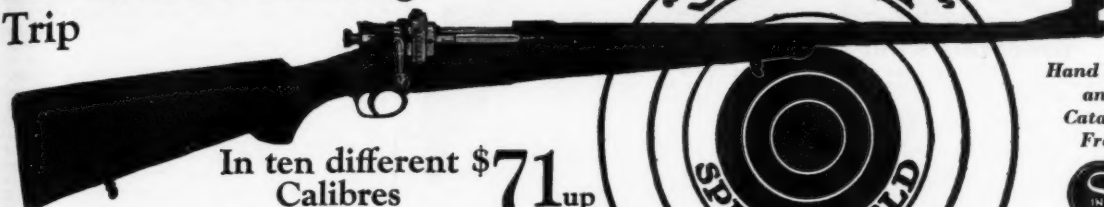
44 S. & W. Russian, barrel fairly good, finish only fair, \$9.50. Lewis Raemon, Anniston, Ala. 11-35

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WINCHESTER 38-55 SS, single set trigger, good; same 32-40 plain; Winchester 22 Schuetzen, fine; 94 carbine 32-40, new bbl; '90 22 WRF, new bbl; 38 S. & W. #4 tool; #3 Savage 303; 38 WCF mould; 32 WS and 32-40; 32 Remington #14, fine; new Wards 410 repeater, \$9.00; 20 Krag SF loads, \$1.00; 220 gr OF, \$7.5; 220 gr, MP, \$5.0. E. L. A. Bruger, Ladysmith, Wisconsin. 11-35

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V. G., \$15.00; New Service 45, latest model,
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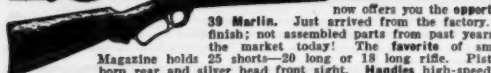
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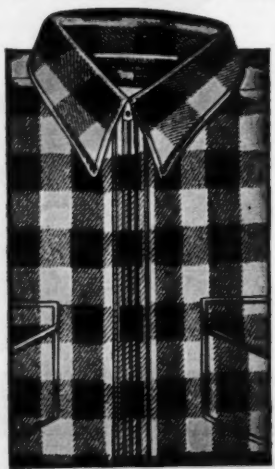
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WANTED—Winchester 42, 410 gauge Skeet. Write details. Anxious buy immediately. Also interested Zeiss or Noske hunting scope 3X or 4X. Must be reasonable. Joe Babbe, Guilford, New York. 11-35

WANTED—Magnum Mauser action long enough for .375 cal. Good condition. Set triggers preferred. Ben Kreis, Papalote, Texas. 11-35

WANTED—National Match Rifle, with type C stock. Condition of barrel not important. P. F. Rosenstein, 1416 Medical Arts Bldg., Houston, Texas. 11-35

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10% DISCOUNT TO N. R. A. MEMBERS: Winchester 52, \$41.85, Heavy barrel, \$48.60. Includes new stocks and triggers. Badger Shooters Supply, Owen, Wisconsin.

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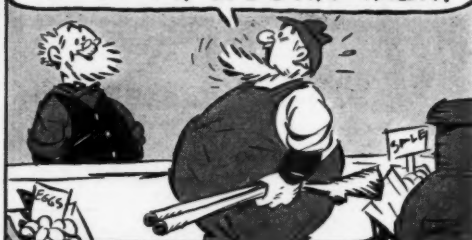
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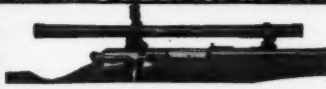
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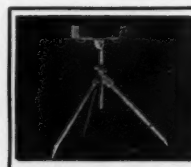
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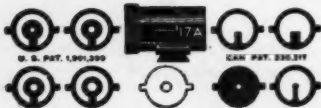
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Cavalry Rifle and Pistol Team Squad—Members of the team which won the Enlisted Men's Team Match, are St. Sgt. W. T. McGimpsey, 1st Cav. (First row, third from right); Corp. A. F. Kellerman, 1st Cav. (First row, second from right); Sgt. W. D. Reynolds, 2nd Cav. (Second row, fifth from right); Sgt. J. B. Jensen, Cav. Sch. Det. (Second row, fourth from right); Sgt. V. Shantz, 11th Cav. (Second row, third from right); Sgt. W. G. Hamel, 4th Cav. (Third row, second from right).

THE story of Western's smashing clean-up of the Camp Perry matches was the BIG NEWS of the last issue of the American Rifleman! The Wimbledon, Herrick, Crowell, Peters, Western, Any-Pistol, All-Around, .38 N. R. A., Sobel, Individual Police and .38-caliber Slow Fire matches all went to Western shooters.

But two additional matches in which Western ammunition figured prominently were reported too late to be included in Western's record of wins. They were the *Enlisted Men's Team Match*, won by the U. S. Cavalry Rifle Team, and the *Regimental Team Match* in which the U. S. Coast Guard Team topped the field. Members of the U. S. Coast Guard Team were Paul Goulden, Marcus N. Cobb, Joseph H. Valley, Tulley W. Spence, Rudolph Jones, Walter O. Bryan, Ernest A. Ninness, team

coach and Lt. Leon H. Morine, team captain.

Both teams used Western Special Match ammunition at 600 yards, as well as the teams which placed 2nd, 3rd and 4th in the *Enlisted Men's* event.

The winning Cavalry team finished up the off-hand part of the Enlisted Men's Team Match, fired at 200 yards, two points behind the leaders. But when they switched to Western ammunition at 600 yards they sewed up the match in a hurry, winning with two points to spare.

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